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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Chides Lazy Ones

Mental Laziness Delays World

Right-Side-Up Thought Is Need

Human Mind Traces to Fish

Mexico-U. S. Fix Rio Grande

Panama Canal Floats a Fleet

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT chides the American people for their overeagerness in taking up with "30-day panaceas." He speaks informally to an audience including many distinguished persons at an exhibit of the work of subsistence (worker-farmer) homesteads, for which he sees great need. Such homesteads require thoughtful, continuing planning effort and people find this unexciting. "We favor panaceas to cure all our troubles in 30 days. We are lazy." Those who speak of the United States going through a revolution are wrong, he declares. They should drop the first letter. "We are going through evolution, not revolution." This calls for planning, challenges sustained thinking, and the lazy turn to panaceas. "We don't like to think ahead," cries the President —"But we have to look ahead."

¶ President Roosevelt points a knowing finger at the defect not of the United States alone, but of the Family of Nations. All are hurt, suffering, and yield to mental laziness. They yield to mental laziness and become far too willing to "let George do it." Mental laziness of the citizens has been the factor really opening the door to dictatorships in a dozen countries. Mental laziness actually accounts for many present misunderstandings, woes heaped on woes, the eclipsing of brightest hopes. Americans will bless Roosevelt for his words if they take them to heart. Routing mental laziness, they can do almost anything they please—Wake up, look up, catch up with the possibilities! could prove a grand new national slogan.

¶ Spain sees Premier Lerroux and Cabinet resign when President Zamora opposes their freeing of thousands of political prisoners, with Socialists and Roman Catholics maneuvering for power. London demands fuller explanations of what it calls Japan's effort to throw its mantle over the whole of Asia; Washington studies the unquestionably important situation in preparing its response to Tokyo. New York City welcomes 122 Europeans of many nationalities on the first transatlantic excursion to "see America at depressed dollar rates." These are strange upside-down times—They call for all the honest right-side-up thinking of which men are capable.

¶ New York's American Museum of Natural History learns the origin of the human mind. Prof. D. M. S. Watson of the University of London tells his audience this long-elusive human mind originated in the organ of smell of earth's first living marine creatures. The mentality of man, ape and all the creatures is traced back down the evolutionary highway to a modest knot at the upper end of the spinal cord of a fish. The reported development took ages. And this fish mind seems to have moved slowly at that. Only one explanation seems consistent with the broad facts—This fishy mind just can't be that true mind among men which at times undoubtedly does reflect the infinite.

¶ Mexico and the United States reach a new high degree of understanding. American Ambassador Josephus Daniels ends his first year by signing agreements settling American-Mexican claims of $900,000,000 and preparing for rectification work on the Rio Grande boundary. The giddy old river is to be dredged, banked, monumented and put in its place so far as its boundary service is concerned. Now the countries understand each other—So each wants the other to quit pushing its back yard over on its "good neighbor's" lawn.

¶ The U. S. Navy puts its fleet of 111 vessels through the Panama Canal in 48 hours. As companies of soldiers guard docks and locks, closing the waterway to commerce, pilots push the ships through from Balboa on the Pacific to Cristobal on the Atlantic in a new, illuminating schedule. Never before have vessels, in such numbers and in such tonnage, swarmed through the great cut. The nations get an object lesson in this amazing transfer of fighting ships—Having shown the rush possibilities in fun, America is less likely to have to show them in defense.

¶ Los Angeles is not so sure of the benefits to flow from printing papers, magazines and books in zigzag fashion as proposed by one of its scholars. Dr. Milton Metfessel, psychologist of the University of Southern California, finds one-third the reading time would be saved if, after following a line of type from left to right, the eye could follow back on the next line from right to left. Everybody would have to learn to read all over, say objectors. And all standard books would have to be reprinted. A speed thing, says Dr. Metfessel—But it won't ever be done, replies a time-to-toddle public.

Daniels Brings U.S. and Mexico Into New Deal

Two Countries Agree on Rio Grande Rectification of Border

Climaxes a Busy Year

Also Reach Basis For Settling Claims Totaling More Than $900,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., April 25—Completion of negotiations for rectification work on the Rio Grande and the actual allotment of money to start this work were characterized by Ambassador Josephus Daniels of the United States as constituting the most important concrete act during his year as Ambassador to Mexico.

And yesterday one of the most vexing of remaining diplomatic problems between the two nations was settled.

Mr. Daniels, just before he started for a month's vacation in the United States, signed two agreements for settlement of United States-Mexican claims, totaling more than $900,000,000.

The first of these agreements settled the claims by Americans for $400,000,000 in damages resulting from the revolution of 1910-1920. About half of this amount is in litigation. The other provides for each nation appointing an "outstanding national jurist for examination and appraisal" within two years of general claims of citizens of both countries. These claims amount to about $450,000,000 by Americans and $300,000,000 by Mexicans.

PWA Provided the Means

Accompanied by Mrs. Daniels, the Ambassador is leaving for his home at Raleigh, N. C., after which he will go to Washington to attend the unveiling of a monument commemorating his former Cabinet colleague, William Jennings Byran. He will then visit New York and other points before returning to Mexico. During his absence the embassy councilor, Mr. R. Henry Norweb of Cleveland, Ohio, will act as chargé d'affaires.

Commenting on the Rio Grande rectification treaty and program, Mr. Daniels said:

"On Feb. 7 of the present year, at the instance of the State Department, the public works organization, set up under President Roosevelt, among its first large projects, set aside $5,256,634 for the part to be paid by the United States toward the rectification of the Rio Grande. In this year also, Mexico has allocated the amount agreed upon by the two countries as her share for the carrying out of the agreement reached early in 1933.

"The benefits to be derived include the establishment of a water boundary which can be controlled between

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Gloversville Waits For Date of Effect Of New Rate of Pay

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., April 25 (AP)—With increased wage schedules approved by an almost unanimous vote of 3000 striking glove cutters, resumption of work in Fulton County's 200 glove factories today awaited settlement of a difference as to when the raised pay would go into effect.

Union heads are firm that the men will not resume work until they are assured the new schedules will be effective when they return.

Manufacturers appeared equally decided that they would not start the new scale until it has been included in the glove authority code. They have stated before that payment of an increased scale immediately would put them at a disadvantage in competing with the 10 per cent of the industry outside of the Gloversville area.

Meanwhile pickets patrolled the streets in front of the larger factories. The strikers decided to accept the proposed wage schedules at a mass meeting of the seven branches of the glove cutters' union last night. Today the manufacturers were to ratify the agreement formally at a meeting of factory representatives.

Cleveland Faces 'Gas' Famine

CLEVELAND, April 25 (AP)—The Associated Independent Oil Dealers, caught between the maneuvers of 2500 striking union gasoline station workers and major oil companies, today decided to close their stations and to persuade any remaining independents to follow their lead.

As a result, nearly 250,000 motorists faced a gasoline famine in Cuyahoga County.

Match Strike Is Settled

AKRON, Ohio, April 25 (AP)—A strike of 700 employees of the Diamond Match Company at Barberton, a suburb, was settled last night when workers signed an agreement with the company and prepared to return to their jobs. The strike had been in progress for a month.

Wisconsin Plant Closes

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 25 (AP)—The La Crosse Rubber Mills, largest industry in La Crosse and employing approximately 1500 workmen, was closed today as a result of deadlocked negotiations between officials and dissatisfied employees. In addition to an American Federation of Labor union of rubber workers there is a company union at the plant.

Plato's New Deal in Greece And Isaiah's in Palestine Inspired by Need of People

Conditions of the Citizenry in Those Days Were Comparably the Same as Today, and Not Till a Leader Arose Did Relief Come

New Deals Past and Present
Isaiah and Plato
First of 12 Articles

By John Pratt Whitman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Common citizens in ancient Palestine and in historic Athens had the same need for consideration from their governments as have the peoples of the world today. Their tragic helplessness went largely unheeded until leaders such as Isaiah in Jerusalem and Plato in Greece drew attention to what was wrong, with such words of eloquence and fire that their conceptions of Utopia-to-come have been handed down through the centuries.

Both these young patriots were stirred to action by events which were but climaxes to long-existing evils and injustices. Both, feeling that their immediate efforts could avail little against current ignorance and political evils, sought to hasten a new era by presenting to the public of their days such word picture-visions of society as they thought would bring justice and happiness for entire peoples.

The shock which changed Plato and set him to dreaming and writing of a new kind of republic was the death by poison of his friend Socrates by the Athenian Government. After that, for Plato there was no more desire to become a part of the political régime in Greece. First he saw that people must be given better ideals and more intelligent ideas. It was then he set out to become a philosopher and teacher in the streets and in the porticos.

Isaiah was shocked into his proclaimed new era of peace and plenty by the death of an honored king and by the accession of a weakling who was determined to sell out his own subjects to bring security to himself. Isaiah's dramatic appeals to King and people were of no avail. "Hearing they hear not, do not understand," he came to realize. In a deep experience that came to him one day on the temple steps he knew that his hopes for his nation could never come true till the characters of both rulers and people had changed. He then became a dramatic proclaimer in the marketplace.

But neither of these young enthusiasts could succeed in their quest at the time because whole setups of governments and life were against them. It was then these men became seers, prophets of a day to come. They charted their new deals, their hopes, and wrote their ideas for future generations to read, and ponder. Isaiah in his book pictured the light to come: "Surely the people that walk in darkness shall see a great light," "and

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Housing Shortage Imminent in U. S., Official Declares

Hardware Men Told Repairs Will Bring Upturn for Builders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 25—There is a housing shortage imminent in the United States, it was declared here today by Mr. Willard L. Thorp, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Thorp told the delegates at the opening joint session of the Hardware Manufacturers' Association and the Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association that the need of repairs to dwellings is likely to provide the first big upturn in the contracting industry.

Mr. Thorp based his statements on preliminary results of a housing survey by his department and Civil Works Administration workers. These figures were released for the first time here.

The bureau director declared that a tremendous market is indicated which, if tapped will not only result in employment for hundreds of thousands but will contribute for years to the welfare of the nation.

The survey included every dwelling in 64 cities scattered about the country, at least one in each state.

"Returns for these cities indicate a real need for immediate revival in the construction industry in seven out of the ten," he said. "Taken as a group, these 10 cities reported slightly over 111,000 dwellings; 8424 were vacant. There were 9000 cases of families doubled up; 3512 of the dwellings were reported as unfit to live in. Twenty per cent need structural repairs, 36 per cent minor repairs and only 40 per cent are in good condition.

"Only slightly more than half have both hot and cold running water. Fourteen and one-tenth per cent have not running water at all; 24.3 per cent have private indoor water closets; 34.8 per cent are without water closets and 50.2 per cent without tub or showers. Approximately one half have neither gas nor electric cooking.

"The three cities in which the situation is most serious are located in Kentucky, North Carolina and Arkansas. Here is a great need for repair and improvement of present dwellings."

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Things Present

The first article in today's Magazine Section, "Hands Around the World," by the founder of the English-Speaking Union, stoutly urges the use of propaganda for peace. Another interesting article is "Balkans Embark on Ship of Peace," by the Prime Minister of Greece. The City Editor of the Monitor replies to the question: "Can restrictions placed on news radiocasting stand the impact of inventive progress?"

A series of 12 articles discussing the relative merits of the various "new deals" of the past and present begins today.

A significant effort to cleanse the movies has been made. You are invited to do your share. Read the second editorial.

If there are any brunettes who wish to improve their appearances, they are invited to peruse a certain article on the Women's Activities Page.

Another Monitor Camera Club layout appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and more Facts About the Bible.

Roosevelt Turns Full Force of His Power on Leaders

Capital Fairly Crackles With Return of His Old-Time Dominance

The Washington Day.
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25—Capital atmosphere fairly crackled today with what was apparently a renaissance of aggressive vigorous leadership from the White House. Moving swiftly through a vast range of issues—foreign and domestic—the President re-created the atmosphere of the early days of his Administration, when the whole Washington picture revolved around one personality.

Almost simultaneously he cracked the whip of discipline over a Congress which has been gradually brought back under control since its veterans benefit holiday, told the country he was working for "evolution, not revolution," as his answer to the Wirt furor, and calmly announced immediate plans for building up the United States Navy in the face of Japan's outbreak in the Far East.

Other subjects touched on in the strenuous presidential day included unemployment insurance, perma-

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State Labor Seeks to Oust Five Senators

Alleged Obstruction by Legislators Moves A. F. of L. to Act

Hints at New Party

Progressive Groups Move To Check Reaction In Massachusetts

The Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor has prepared blackballs for five state senators, including President of the Senate, Maj.-Gen. Erland F. Fish, and will bend every effort to expunge their names from the political roster of the Commonwealth.

Labor has selected these men as outstanding enemies of progressive legislation and is determined to register such imposing opposition to them that Labor will establish itself as a political force to be reckoned with. The blacklisted men are: Senators Russell D. Chase of Longmeadow, George G. Moyse of Waltham, Bradford Davis of Haverhill, Charles A. Stevens of Lowell, Senate majority leader, and Erland Fish of Brookline.

Futile, disorganized attempts on the part of labor in the past to defeat its enemies will be supplanted this year by an organized drive through every central labor union and other progressive groups. Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the state branch, declared today that labor has no immediate quarrel with the House of Representatives. It is the Senate, against which labor has declared war, because of its unfailing ability to convert labor victories into disheartening defeats.

Mr. Watt revealed that the offensive against the blacklisted legislators is already started. Following a vote of the executive council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, every local central labor union in the State was urged to establish a nonpartisan committee, through which the federation intends to conduct its campaign. Not only will Labor seek the defeat of the five men named but of others hostile to the workers' demands.

The threat of Labor's offensive derives not only from its improved organization and financial status but from the existence of other dissatisfied progressive groups. Such groups as those interested in reduced electricity and gas rates and insurance reforms have been so rebuffed by the Senate this session that they are fully prepared to join Labor in a concerted drive against reactionary legislators. Some observers declare this development well might form the nucleus of a new Liberal party, which would not only liberalize the Senate but ultimately put its own candidates in the field.

The organization appeal, sent out to the local unions by Mr. James F. Moriarty, president of the state branch reads in part:

"Senators with consistent anti-labor records are placed in control of virtually every important committee year after year. Chiefly because of this sinister manipulation it has been impossible to meet with success on such legislation as the anti-injunction bill, state fund for workmen's compensation insurance, ratification of the child labor amendment and other bills vital to the wage earner's welfare.

Coördination in Government For Efficient Action Advocated By League of Women Voters

Arms Cuts and Revision in World War Debts Also Proposed

Defining efficient government as a representative, responsible and responsive government, stronger than any political or economic group, capable of rendering, with the least waste and at fair cost, services adapted to the needs of life of all the people, the National League of Women Voters, holding this morning the first business meeting of the convention, at the Hotel Statler, made various recommendations for study and legislative support.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield welcomed the delegates to Boston.

Delivering her final address as president of the league, Miss Belle Sherwin commended the NRA for its conception of public interest and praised the major attempts, through NRA and AAA, at private coöperation under public supervision.

Grounds for Hopes

"Old issues, as, for instance, between business and labor," Miss Sherwin stated, "have been more sharply drawn in the past year. Newer issues, as between owners and managers, or producers and consumers, have been uncovered by the effort of private coöperation in the field of industry under the guidance of a persuasive government. What the new administrations have in hand, what the government has undertaken, does give the league ground for hope."

Following Miss Sherwin's address and a greeting from Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, honorary president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, the delegates attended to the usual routine of organizing the convention and appointing committees. Reports were read, and the proposed program of work presented.

Among changes recommended for support as a result of the executive sessions were:

Reorganization of state and local

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Retiring Leader

Miss Belle Sherwin

Roosevelt Gives Broad Hint to Japan

President Says Big Relief Appropriation May Be Applied to Warships

Teeth for Vinson Act

Statement to Press Is Held Reply to Japanese Warning On Keeping Off China

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON April 25—While the State Department today carefully refrained from any official comment on the Far Eastern situation pending further developments, President Roosevelt took an unexpected step which could scarcely be interpreted in any other light than a direct warning to the Japanese Government.

He announced at his regular press conference that the $1,500,000,000 relief appropriation bill, soon to go to Congress, will carry a provision authorizing him to spend some of this money on building ships authorized under the Vinson naval construction bill.

Passage of such an authorization by Congress would immediately make possible the transformation of at least part of the bill's paper fleet into actual ships—a step which it was generally believed here up until today would never be taken.

For Bargaining Purposes

It has been assumed that the authorization of the 116 ships under the bill was intended purely for bargaining purposes at the next naval conference and the President himself has repeatedly emphasized that passage of the bill did not necessarily mean that a single ship authorized under it would ever be built.

But definite assurance that Congress will be asked to give the President power to spend some of the relief funds on new ships immediately brings naval expansion into the realm of actual possibility. Mr. Roosevelt will undoubtedly be given this permissive authority by Congress, which is definitely in a big navy mood. The money will then be available and nothing more will stand in the way of actual construction work than the President's word. The appropriation bill, it was announced, will be sent to Congress the moment both Senate and House have passed the new revenue bill.

The President's announcement of this step was generally believed here to have been timed to accord with Far Eastern developments, not as a military threat to Japan—which is outside of all calculations here—but as an indication that, in the opinion of this Government, present naval ratios are based on the independence of China guaranteed in the Nine-Power Pact. It means only that if Japan is determined to upset the status quo in the Far East the United States feels that the whole naval ratio question is again up in the air.

Hull Returns

The only other development today on the Far Eastern situation was the return of Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to Washington. He immediately arranged to go over the situation with the President. So far the only step which has been taken was to request the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Hiroshi Saito, to present an unofficial explanation of the new "hands-off" policy to the State Department. He showed several newspaper clippings to Mr. William Phillips, Undersecretary of State, late yesterday, and assured him simultaneously that Japan has no desire to violate its obligations under the Nine-Power Pact, nor to "close entirely" the so-called "open door" to China.

There was no definite indication as to how much the $1,500,000,000 relief appropriation might be used for naval construction. Navy Department plans, however, call for the laying down of 25 ships during the first year of a five-year construction program, which would build the fleet to full treaty strength. The average cost per year is estimated at roughly $65,000,000.

It is considered probable that the President will be authorized to spend up to the cost of the first year quota under the navy program. Whether he chooses to exercise this power will undoubtedly depend to some extent on Far Eastern developments.

Streamline Train En Route to Boston On Fast Test Trip

Burlington Zephyr Wins Approval at New York and Way Stations

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD THE ZEPHYR, EN ROUTE TO BOSTON, April 25—Traveling the modern way between New York and Boston by motorized transport in its latest stages was exemplified today by a flight to New York in a fast Condor express plane of American Airlines and a return trip in the new Burlington Zephyr streamline train which is now heading for Boston over the New Haven Railroad. The train, which is due to arrive in Boston about 7 o'clock tonight, is being enthusiastically viewed by several thousand persons at stopping points, including Bridgeport, New Haven and Providence.

Today the Burlington train left Grand Central Terminal, New York, in tow of a giant electric locomotive of the New Haven Railroad after having broken all terminal records yesterday with a total of some 76,000 visitors. The towing was due to a New York City law forbidding any smoke emitting from a train entering any terminal area.

Free of the electric locomotive at New Rochelle, the streamline train under its own power clocked off nearly 70 miles an hour as estimated by various railroad officials aboard the train. This is as fast as any of the expresses on the runs between Boston and New York.

Obviously the new train is definitely experimental on these test runs, which are being closely observed by railroad officials. The first of its kind, there are kinks here and there which can only be ironed out by these tests. In general, the consensus of all aboard is approval.

Airplane technique has been followed to a marked degree in the building of this train. As one is impressed by being able to hear conversation at the back of the Condor plane while seated in front, so this same quietness feature impresses aboard the train. The lowered height of the cars is emphasized by stepping down to it from the high Grand Central platforms. The seating and lighting also resemble these features aboard a plane. Again the smoothness of the ride is comparable to the smoothest flight. And these typical features of each mode of travel seem to point the way to predominance of these mediums in the future.

Graduated Taxes On Incomes Urged To Aid Property

Long Would Also Levy on Tangible Personal Property for Purpose

Graduated income taxes and taxation on tangible personal property as a method of relieving the excessive tax burden on real estate is proposed by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long. It takes the form of a proposed legislative amendment to the Constitution authorizing these steps.

The current expenses of the State run at about $1,000,000 a day. These costs cannot be cut further, Mr. Long told the Legislative Committee on Taxation. The only alternative is a cautious reaching out for some new form of taxation.

Fundamentally, the proposed law would change the method of taxation, giving the Legislature authority to lay taxes for revenue purposes.

And the power of the Legislature would be broadened over income taxes so as to permit grading them according to the wealth of the individual.

Certain representatives seemed to think a proposal was a "soak-the-rich" action, opening the way for politics to mishandle.

Others interpreted it as a "goose" who could be counted on to lay golden eggs if let alone.

Business men today argued that stability was needed, not a radical change in the tax system.

Insurance men thought the new system would bring less revenue than the present one.

But at least there was general rejoicing at the State House since the challenge to relieve taxes on real estate is once more in the legislative eye.

White Star-Cunard Merger Injunction Argued in London

LONDON, April 25 (AP) — The Chancery Court today reserved judgment on the International Mercantile Marine Company of New York application for an injunction to restrain the Cunard and White Star Line merger.

Counsel for both sides completed their arguments early in the afternoon and the court took the case under advisement.

The prediction that the famous "534"—the giant Cunard liner with which Great Britain hopes to regain the supremacy of the seas—would be a grave liability instead of an asset was made by Mr. Gavin Simonds, K. C., today in arguing the American challenge to the merger.

Chile Suddenly Calls Women To Vote in Local Elections

Status of Women in South America
Third of Six Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *who recently made a 22,000-mile airplane tour of South America.*

Perhaps the most significant feature of the woman's movement in Chile is the name "Inez Xuarez" carved on a single line on the monument to Valdivia and the Spanish "first citizens" of Santiago at the top of Santa Lucia hill in the center of the present city.

There in the midst of gardens and wooded paths with a fountain trickling near by is acknowledgment of the one woman settler of that first Santiago. A woman's part in the beginning and women's part in the carrying on of the country have been honored, even though Chile comes under the general Spanish tradition of keeping its women in the home.

The first woman doctors and woman lawyers on the continent of South America were Chileans and the universities of the country were opened to them in 1877, the first women getting their degrees in 1881.

While political and economic rights for women have lagged behind the cultural equalities they have obtained, the doors of Spanish homes have never been closed quite so tightly on the women here as in other Latin countries in the new world. And now at the beginning of 1934 the women have received municipal suffrage.

Although there had been a campaign for the franchise, the granting of it came so unexpectedly to women as well as to the public that no one quite knows yet how to prepare for it. The Government has intimated that elections may be postponed to June in order to give sufficient time for women to register and the women themselves are trying to formulate a program of lectures and classes in politics.

Chile has compulsory voting, so that women, no more than men, will be able to choose whether or not they will go picnicking and play golf on election day instead of going to the polls. But nevertheless it is important to the women to make a good impression in using the municipal franchise, since on this to a certain extent will depend the success of their further campaign for civil and economic rights.

Under the Chilean law a woman has the right to retain control of her property after marriage, but as the women themselves say, "the law exists but the custom is not general." Similarly during the unsettled days preceding the present Government mothers received equal guardianship rights with the fathers over their children. But the law has never been made part of the legal code and

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Forcing of Frozen Northwest Passage In 80-Ton Trawler Aim of British Group

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Soon the cold snows of the arctic may give up more of their secrets. For Mr. Francis Pease, a young British explorer, who has previously sailed in the research ships Discovery and William Scorseby, has planned to pierce the Northwest Passage and to sail for the first time in history right round the icy continent.

In order to gain this end Mr. Pease's expedition will winter in the north magnetic pole area, and his 80-ton Brixham trawler has had to be made specially strong to enable her to withstand the rigors of the arctic winter.

The expedition will make geological investigations in the Canadian archipelago, which is believed to be rich in mineral deposits, and will also locate suitable landing grounds for potential airports. It is also planned to chart unexplored land and sound uncharted seas. Throughout the journey Mr. Pease intends to make a comprehensive cinematographical record of the journey.

Mr. Pease declares that he has come into possession of maps to show the exact position of the wrecks of the Scotia and the Terror, and that while in that latitude he intends to search for the logbooks of the Franklyn expedition, which may throw light on the mysterious journey of these two ships.

If he has time, Mr. Pease intends to make a sledge dash to the north pole during his second season in the polar regions.

Holdup Too Realistic So Students Interfere

MINOT, N. D., April 25 (AP) — It isn't safe for robbers to hold up a professor in a classroom here—even when the affair is a "frame-up."

Two masked and armed men jumped into a classroom at the Minot State Teachers College Tuesday and "held-up" Dr. Hugh Hetherington, an instructor.

What hadn't been contemplated or "framed" was the action of four husky students who piled onto the two "robbers," and took away their guns.

It had all been arranged so that students might afterward be asked to describe what happened—just to see if they all agreed to the details. The professor wanted to prove that in the stress of excitement no two persons have the same reaction. But four husky students did.

Britain to Stand On Existing Pacts in China, Simon Tells Parliament

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 25 — The British attitude on the recent Japanese pronouncement warding off foreign intervention in China, the Monitor learns, is that the United Kingdom's own position in China, as defined in existing treaties and other international agreements, must remain unaffected.

Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, replying to questions in the House of Commons today, said that the British note to Japan on this topic was delivered in Tokyo Monday and a reply is expected in a few days. Meanwhile, Sir Francis Lindley, British Ambassador to Tokyo, is seeing the Japanese Foreign Minister there today.

The British note mentioned by Sir John, the Monitor understands, makes a friendly inquiry as to the purpose and scope of the Japanese pronouncement. The chief agreements concerned are the 1922 Nine-

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President Puts Full Force On Laggard Heads to Speed Action on His Program

(Continued from Page 1)

nent labor mediation machinery, permanent public patronage of the arts, and extension of White House offices.

Changes in the congressional scene are largely responsible for renewed White House leadership. Ever since the vote-buying spree it enjoyed during the President's fishing trip, it has been getting an increasing flood of severely critical messages both from the public at large and even from veterans. As a result, Administration wishes now carry more weight than at any time since the early New Deal days. Congress—particularly the House—is beginning to discover that vote-buying bills are not as popular as they had supposed.

* * *

Unemployment Insurance: Spurred by a request for prompt action from President Roosevelt, the House Ways and Means Sub-Committee passed the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill along to the full committee without recommendations.

That the President is going to make a real drive to get this move to iron out the ups and downs of unemployment approved before the adjournment of Congress is indicated by the fact that he followed up his letter of a few weeks ago with a personal request to Representative David J. Lewis (D.) of Maryland to speed action on the measure.

The bill has been indorsed by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator. Industrialists appearing before the sub-committee generally favored the principle behind it, but attacked the 5 per cent excise tax it provides as unnecessarily high and the present time not propitious for further taxing of industry.

The bill would levy a 5 per cent tax against all industrial employers to set up a $1,000,000 annual reserve for unemployment insurance purposes. Employers who contribute to state unemployment funds would receive a rebate from their federal contribution. The law would become effective beginning July 1, 1935, if approved.

* * *

Strikes: Because a crisis in the railroad wage controversy and renewed strike troubles in soft coal and automobile industries threaten once more to drag the President into the maelstrom of labor problems, the Wagner labor disputes bill has been revived by the Administration, and its passage, in drastically modified form, will be asked of Congress before it adjourns.

So much of Mr. Roosevelt's time has been taken up by automobile, coal and railroad labor disputes that he is extremely anxious to have Congress set up some form of mediation board which will be able to spare him this in the future. There is a noticeable tendency for the disputants in every labor problem which has arisen here lately to seek presidential intervention. If he submitted to all these demands they would take up most of his time.

But the bill must be revised to accord with the terms of the automobile strike settlement which recognized the equal rights of any or all labor groups to fair representation in collective bargaining. The Wagner bill, as originally drawn, would have bolstered up the A. F. of L. contention that it alone had the right to speak for all labor. The Administration now recognizes the A. F. of L. as only one of several labor organizations.

* * *

Crime: More money for federal law enforcement agencies was the cry at the Department of Justice as the result of the recent escape from a federal net by the country's No. 1 public enemy, Dillinger. Attorney-General Cummings explained that its equipment is in a dilapidated condition. What cars it has are old and slower than those in which the criminals escaped. The need is particularly felt for armored cars. With this equipment Mr. Cummings felt that the Dillinger gang would soon be behind the bars.

Another federal law enforcement agency suffering in like manner is the coast guard. Official estimates indicate that bootlegging is just as great as before prohibition repeal. And the job of detecting smugglers is far greater since mere possession of liquor within the 12-mile limit is no longer a crime. And yet the coast guard is operating on severely reduced appropriations. These cuts were made on the pre-repeal wet assumption that bootlegging would automatically end with prohibition.

* * *

Stuffed mail boxes: While it was passing a bill a minute for a short time today the Senate gave its approval to one imposing a $300 fine on anyone found guilty of using mail boxes as depositories for bills and advertising circulars.

This bill laid before Congress by the Post Office Department which has already given its postmen authority to remove from mail boxes anything put there by anyone other than themselves. Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, has expressed the opinion that bills and circulars stuffed into mail boxes have become a general nuisance especially in rural sections where bill distributors find it burdensome to go all the way up to the house. In some cases boxes have been so full of extraneous matter as seriously to impede delivery of the mails.

In case you really want to help out the bill and circular distributors, the Post Office Department says you can, of course, install a separate receptacle for them to use.

* * *

Promotion for Tugwell: One Republican—Senator Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana—has been brave enough, or had the nerve—whichever way you want to say it—to launch a campaign against the promotion of Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell to be Undersecretary of Agriculture, recommended yesterday by President Roosevelt.

Most Senate Republicans expressed the view that they would not make much progress with such a fight. The chief purpose of the new position for Dr. Tugwell is to provide a higher salary for him, although the position would also carry more prestige.

As Assistant Secretary of Agriculture he has been receiving less than he did as a Columbia University professor. Nomination of Dr. Tugwell to fill the newly-created Undersecretaryship at this time is looked upon as a Presidential vote of confidence in him, although it has been known for some time that the President had him in mind for the position.

* * *

New-Deal White House: President Roosevelt admitted that the New Deal has proved too much for the walls of the famous old house at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, where he lives. It is bursting with the pressure of unprecedented White House business—to such an extent that he has finally decided to ask Congress for enough money to add more space to the Executive Office wing. It will cost about $120,000, and be done this summer while Mr. Roosevelt is away on his vacation. The request will go up in the deficiency appropriation bill.

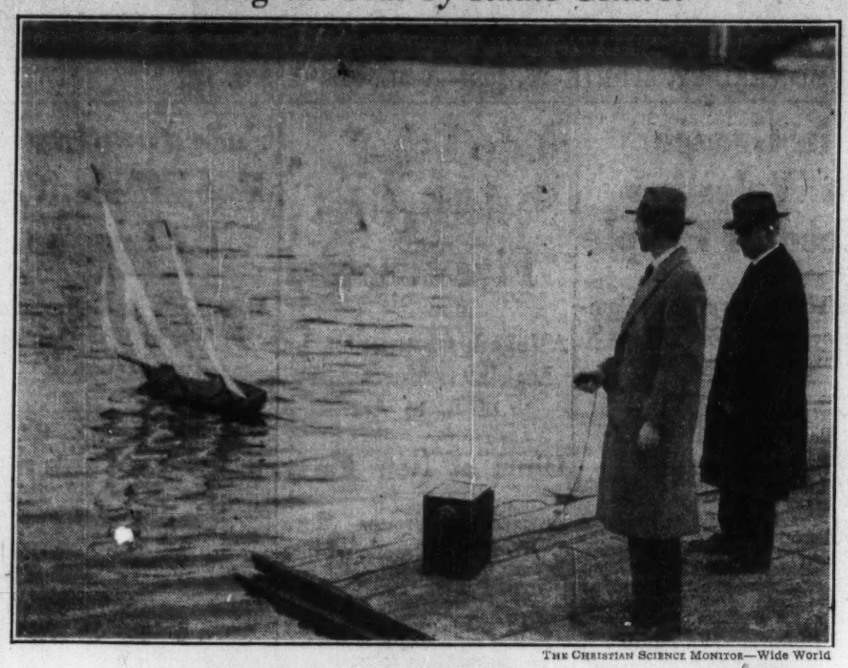
* * *

Uncle Sam, Patron of Arts: So gratified is the Administration with the results of the first exhibition of art produced under the Public Works Administration that plans are definitely on foot for making such work permanent.

Mrs. Roosevelt in opening the exhibit yesterday expressed the hope that the Government would continue to encourage art.

Her husband seconded the idea today and revealed that thought has already been given to the possibility of substituting real art work for costly gold leaf and other forms of stereotype decoration now used in government buildings. He explained that ornamental cornices and fancy "curliques" are more expensive than painted decoration. European Governments have for generations been reaping the cultural benefits of government-subsidized art. Perhaps the United States will soon fall in line.

Sailing the Seas by Radio Control



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Ketch Venture Responds With an "Aye-Aye" Signal

Robert H. Packard Directing Sailboat on Charles River. With Him Is Prof. Chester L. Dawes of Harvard University Who Assisted Him in Constructing the Craft.

U. S. Navy Fleet Takes Two Days in Canal

BALBOA, Canal Zone, April 25 (AP)—Less than 48 hours after the giant aircraft carrier Lexington led the naval parade of the United States fleet on its start through the Panama Canal, the trainship Melville—bringing up the rear of the great flotilla—left Gatun Locks shortly before dawn today.

"The successful accomplishment of this evolution, which so far as is known is without precedent, was only possible through efficient organization of the canal and the splendid coöperation received from all hands," Commander-in-Chief David F. Sellers said.

Never before have such rigorous restrictions of the transmission of news regarding movements of the vessels been imposed. It was learned today that authorities had prepared for several months to handle the transit of the fleet as secretly as possible, due to the fact they possessed information that attempts were likely to be made to hamper progress. The locks were heavily guarded. A modified guard will remain indefinitely, it was understood today.

MIAMI, Fla., April 25 (AP)—Rain deluged the naval dirigible Macon here yesterday and forced crewmen to chop small holes in the floor of the hull and control car to allow accumulated water to escape and lighten the load. The Macon was uninjured however.

Le Baron Russell Briggs

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 24 (AP)—Le Baron Russell Briggs, professor emeritus and former dean of Harvard University and former president of Radcliffe College, passed on today at the home of his daughter, Miss Lucia Russell Briggs, president of Milwaukee Downer College. A graduate of Harvard, Dr. Briggs has been a member of its faculty since 1885.

Princeton Gets Million

PRINCETON, N. J., April 25 (AP)—Dr. Abraham Flexner announced yesterday a gift of $1,000,000 had been made to the Institute for Advanced Study for the establishment of a school of economics and politics. Dr. Flexner said trustees were informed of the gift at their annual meeting in New York April 23. The donor prefers to be anonymous, he said.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Rigging of Sailboat Responds to Touch Of Radio Signals

Tacking ship by pressing a button is radio engineering's newest contribution to the elaborious if romantic task of manning a sailing ship.

Mr. Robert H. Packard of Salem, Mass., a graduate student at Harvard University, is the inventor of a radio-controlled model ketch.

The model is named the Venturer. It is controlled entirely by radio. The craft turns to port or starboard, flattening its sheets when attempting to sail close hauled, and starting them when preparing to run off before the wind. The "skipper" handles the Venturer with radio controls from a small box on the shore.

Due to its small size, the model carries compact batteries and other tiny apparatus in order to keep her sufficiently buoyant. An electric bulb on the masthead flashes an "aye aye, sir!" to the skipper's sailing directions.

Many a horny-fisted survivor of windjammer days may regard Mr. Packard's invention as a belated gesture. Tacking ship by radio would have met with hearty approval back in the days when it was "all hands on deck" to tack ship despite the darkness and the fury of the gale.

Perhaps it isn't too late to put the latest radio gadget to practical use. The United States Department of Commerce reported recently that no less than 1227 sailing vessels are still operating under the American flag. Perhaps the country's old shellbacks who still stick to sailing ships are not many leagues away from the promised land of uninterrupted watches below.

Fifth Ave. Mansion May Be Torn Down

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—The plain brownstone mansion on plot of ground at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, which for 33 years served chiefly as an exercise yard for Miss Ella Wendel's French poodles, is to make way for a business building.

Although spokesmen for Drew University, which inherited the property when Miss Ella Wendel passed on three years ago, would not confirm reports that the old Victorian dwelling is to be razed and a commercial structure erected on the site, real estate operators in the neighborhood today credited a report that a chain-store organization has leased the ground and is preparing to build on it. The proposed building is to be not higher than 10 stories and not lower than six, the report said.

The same air of mystery that has hung around the building and its reclusive inhabitants for more than a generation, is cloaking the details of the final disposition of the property. Gradually, during many months, the furniture has been removed from the old homestead, the last vanload leaving about a week ago.

Millen-Faber Trial

Banker Identifies Two

The legal battle over the guilt of Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber, charged with robbery and murder in connection with the Needham Trust Company holdup, today shifted for a time to the Federal District Court in Boston.

Judge Elijah H. Brewster, in the Federal Court shortly after noon, heard arguments of defense counsel on a petition to permit the filing of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Allowing of this writ would permit the defendants to be brought to the Federal Court to hear arguments on a motion to transfer the trial, now under way in Dedham to a Federal Court room.

Judge Nelson P. Brown in the Dedham Superior Court had previously denied several defense motions for such a shift.

Court was recessed to permit this action after Mr. John D. Riordan, teller of the robbed Needham bank, had pointed out Irving Millen and Faber as two of the three who entered the bank on Feb. 2.

Faber, Mr. Riordan said, stood in the center of the bank lobby and directed the activities of the bandits. Irving Millen, he testified, came back into his cage, and while searching for the money fired two shots at him from a pistol.

Mr. Riordan told Mr. William R. Scharton, Faber's attorney, on cross-examination, that the bank employees had not arrived at any formal decision as to the exact description of the man identified by Mr. Riordan as Faber.

Mr. Riordan also said under cross-examination that he was frightened. His description of the wearing apparel of the man in the bank was not wholly accurate as applied to the defendant in the case.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Arnold Macintosh, treasurer of the bank, concluded his testimony, pointing out Irving Millen and Faber as "resembling closely" two members of the bandit trio. Earlier he had indicated Murton Millen as the one who ordered him to accompany the robbers as they escaped.

Murton, Mr. Macintosh said, upon being cross-examined by Mr. Harvey, wore a dark coat and soft hat. Miss Elizabeth Kimball, his secretary, and Mr. Ernest R. Keith, assistant treasurer, later witness, testified, however, that he wore a cap.

Mr. Walter H. Bartholomew, vault custodian, said that the bandits used "vile language" in addressing him and that a shotgun charge fired by one of the trio, identified by others as Faber, wounded him in the hand.

Mr. Keith pointed out Murton Millen as the one who entered the front room from which the shots that killed Officer McLeod were fired.

A not unexpected repercussion of the recent Berrett-Molway case in Salem stirred the courtroom when Mr. Macintosh was asked if he recognized Mr. Louis Berrett, who rose, at the bidding of Mr. Scharton, from his press box seat. Mr. Macintosh replied that he did not.

Mr. Berrett and Mr. Clement Molway were freed after their trial for the murder of a theater employee during a holdup in Lynn was halted upon revelation that an alleged confession by Faber had implicated him, and the Millen brothers in the crime instead of the defendants on trial. Mr. Berrett was said to have resembled Murton Millen so much that witnesses had apparently mistaken the one for the other.

Lieut. Richard Falamone of the Needham fire department told of the shooting of Officer Frank Haddock in front of the Needham Heights station. Timothy Coughlin, a fireman who himself was wounded by the fusilade of bullets from the passing bandit car, also told of the incident.

James Anderson, a machinist, testified as to seeing the shooting at the fire station and of picking up the fatally wounded officer.

Harold Vincent, a truck driver for the city, told of seeing Officer McLeod drop in front of the bank and of assisting him to the Glover Hospital.

Press Freedom Unhurt by Code, Publishers Told

President of A. N. P. A. Expresses His Opinion at Annual Meeting

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Asserting that the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press remained unimpaired under the daily newspaper code, Mr. Howard Davis, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, voiced the belief today that "newspaper publishers of this country have a good code under which to operate."

Reporting successively as president of the A. N. P. A. and Chairman of the Code Committee before the first regular session of the association's annual convention, Mr. Davis stated that the code constituted the most important problem confronting directors of the association during the past year.

Mr. E. H. Harris, publisher of the Richmond (Ind.) Palladium-Item, said yesterday that the President, "in his appeal for industry to support his reëmployment program, virtually placed newspapers 'on the spot.'"

Mr. J. Noel Macy, publisher of several Westchester County (N. Y.) newspapers, introduced Mr. Elisha Hanson, Washington attorney for the A. N. P. A., who answered several technical questions involving the newspaper code.

Mr. Fred Schilplin of the St. Cloud (Minn.) Times and Journal-Press, asked Mr. Hanson if it would be legally possible for small newspapers to reach an agreement not to "sell below cost."

Mr. Hanson expressed the opinion that newspapers were not commodities but services and that he saw no legal objection to newspapers organizing for the purpose of effecting economies.

Mr. Frank B. Noyes, publisher of the Washington Star, was reëlected president of the Associated Press at a meeting of the board of directors.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst Jr. of the New York American was chosen first vice-president, and Mr. W. D. Taylor of the Boston Globe, second vice-president.

THE Santa Fe AIR-conditions

Air-conditioning on the Santa Fe is a big job. *At least twenty-four complete trains are required to service* The Chief, California Limited *and* Grand Canyon Limited, *alone,* between Chicago and California.

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Voteless Voting in Preprimary; Massachusetts Back to Work; Milk Strike Is Staved Off

Bacon Indicated as Choice of G. O. P.—Democrats Uncertain—Gambling Bill Draws Opposition —How Does Code Affect Milk Indnustry?

Primary

Voteless Voting

Preprimary voting tried its wings in Massachusetts for the first time yesterday—and found it barely had tail feathers. Lack of interest was so marked in some districts that not a single vote was cast. Thus the conventions will be minus their full complement of delegates.

Republican delegates elected, 731, indicate Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon as the G. O. P. choice of Massachusetts' first preprimary convention.

Democratic delegates are unknown in quantity as well as convictions. In the maze of uncertain results the following men's names stood out: Governor Ely, former Mayor James M. Curley, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and Prof. Frank L. Simpson. An additional group of delegates favorable to a federal administration candidate were chosen.

Gambling

Crime-Supported Government

Revenue for the State is the leading argument of proponents for legalized betting on horse racing. Six college presidents and three bishops were among a group who opposed this bill and this argument at the State House yesterday.

Mr. Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, spoke in their behalf. Pertinent Rothwell points:

"Principal argument of proponents . . . gambling is openly carried on . . . the State may as well secure a revenue on legalized gambling . . . Are we so poor that we must sell even its (the State's) good name?

"These vicious resorts . . . will go on and flourish . . . 365 days of the year as long as the police continue deaf, dumb and blind.

"If the sworn defenders of law and order are unable to prevent crime . . . why not legalize, subject to tax, any and every illicit activity . . .?"

* * *

Roulette at Harvard

Freshmen cannot afford to lose $25. When one did at Harvard, he complained. Result, a regular roulette set-up was found in respectable Lowell House, operating nightly, with student losses even going up to $150.

No outsiders operated this set-up. Nine students took turns supervising the spinning disk and flying balls, one as spinner, another as croupier.

Mr. George S. Benson, head tutor of Lowell House, confiscated the wheel, a miniature affair, under instructions from House Master Julian L. Coolidge. No other action will be taken, no students disciplined.

Milk

Contented Farmers

Codes have fixed minimum prices. But less-than-minimum can be paid and the rest "on account." Too long a delay of "on account" payments might be the equivalent of price cutting.

Thus Mr. Einar Jensen, New England Federal Administrator, has ruled payments to farmers by dealers must all be made in full, not "on account." This staves off the threat of a general New England milk strike resulting from charges by the New England Dairies, Inc., farmer group, that United Farmers Coöperative was paying its farmers lower-than-code prices.

Utilities

"Consider the Public—"

Inability to provide electricity at low cost is the greatest fault of the public utilities, Mr. David Lillenthal of the Tennessee Valley Authority told the Monitor in Boston today. This failure demanded congressional action. This action was a power program with the objective of a constantly increasing use of electricity available at lowest rate consistent with operating expense.

One possible result of Federal power projects seen by Mr. Lillenthal is a four-sided spur to private industry. The four prongs:

1. A thorough housecleaning to wipe out the disciples of Insull.
2. No more opposition to sound regulation in behalf of the public.
3. Write off or down that portion of capital structure not representing value.
4. A whole-hearted recognition of the rights of the people to serve themselves with electricity if dissatisfied with private business.

Hotels

Going Traveling—Near Home

Restricted travel by Americans usually going abroad is foreseen for this year due to the low dollar value. One expected result is a boom in resort and hotel business.

Thus the broad grins seen and back slapping heard at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today, scene of the Tenth Annual New England Hotel Exposition. Large numbers of actual reservations are on the books, early season inquiries are a record and the largest number of exhibitors since the exposition started ten years ago, 80, is reported.

Art has its place, the art of chefs. A Culinary Art Salon, sponsored by the Epicurean Club of Boston, is described by the word "taste." Finally the wives and daughters of the members are operating the Sheraton Room to show how the hotel-keeping business runs in the family.

Mulloney Trial

"Ear-Stretching"

A northwest wind howled outside the top floor of the Federal Building. Inside Daniel C. Mulloney was on trial charged with misapplication of $175,000 from the defunct Federal National Bank of which he was president.

That federal trials may be as physically comfortable as possible ventilation had been newly installed in the courtroom. Soon the wind outside was inside. Its exterior howlings became interior moaning and whistling. Even attorneys used to piercing any atmosphere could hardly make themselves heard.

Finally Judge Hugh D. McCleelen himself was pleading. His plea, "Speak up as loudly as you can so that there will be no ear-stretching."

Bailiffs were called but the wind defied the bailiffs. Engineers were called but they could not stop this obstruction of justice.

Little progress could be made. In addition the regular procedure dragged. An hour was taken up entering some 70 books of the bank for identification.

Four witnesses were heard, and a $25,000 promissory note of Mr. Mulloney, alleged to have inadequate collateral, was identified.

Thus was the second day of the trial in which the Government intends to prove that Mr. Mulloney dipped into the assets of the bank without furnishing adequate security in order to pay off obligations to other banks; that while in a failing financial condition he continued to borrow without adequate collateral; that, finally called upon to furnish more security, he drew checks on the Federal National without sufficient funds to cover.

* * *

Recovery

More Pay Days

Uncertain has been the future of ERA in Massachusetts. It was stopped for a week to clean up the records that only the needy would be served. Then rumors of money shortage were heard. State Administrator Joseph P. Carney hastened to Washington. Rumor again had it that Massachusetts, reviving in general business, would not need ERA aid and it would be discontinued.

Today Mr. Carney returned. "My trip has been a success from the Massachusetts points of view," he said. He would not divulge the amount of money secured for May, but it will be a merry month for many a workman, for he assures a schedule of 120 hours of paid labor. Based on 24 hours a week, this means five pay days during the month.

Umbrella Strike—Rain!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Just when Shanghai was entering its rainiest spring weather, 1200 Chinese umbrella workers declared a strike and walked out of 53 factories because of alleged breach of agreement by their employers.

Rounding Up Distant Cousins

Acme P. & A.

Germans Get Wanderlust

Young Crew Undertakes Round-the-World Mission

Six youthful mariners, seen as they arrived at Southampton, Eng., on one of the early stages of a tour that is expected to take them two and a half years to complete. Altogether, they hope to cover 30,000 miles, encircling the world. The special object of the trip is said to be to visit German people in all countries to acquaint them with conditions in Germany. According to the present program, they will call at about 50 ports, ending up at New York, whence they will return directly to Germany. Captain Grosche, who may be seen third from left, is said to be the youngest master mariner in Germany.

Portrait Racket Warning Sent Out By Boston Bureau

The Boston Better Business Bureau is broadcasting a warning for housewives to watch for the coming of the agent of a new version of the old crayon portrait racket.

The salesman who knocks on the door offers the housewife a chance to get something for nothing. He states that his company is offering to a limited number the opportunity of winning an oil portrait free. The housewife is asked to draw an envelope; she draws and wins. She is entitled to the painting.

The housewife hands over the picture she wishes enlarged. She is given a paper to sign.

Later the "oil painting" is delivered. It is a cheap tint colored picture. Then the housewife gets a bill for the picture, $40 less $30 advertising allowance. And there is a bill for the frame that she finds she had ordered when she signed the paper. The frame costs $17.50. The The housewife owes the company $27.50. She refuses to pay. She is visited by another agent, who agrees that if she does not want the picture it will be taken back. He tenders a second paper for her signature, telling her to hold the picture for shipping instructions. Relieved, the housewife signs and the agent departs.

Then, after waiting months for the shipping instructions that never come she receives a bill from a finance company demanding the payment of $27.50. The second paper she signed was a note.

The Boston Better Business Bureau is asking all housewives to stop, look and listen when there is a knock at the door.

World Bible Sunday

"Universal Bible Sunday" will be observed on Dec. 9, 1934.

Daniels Brings U. S. And Mexico Into New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

El Paso and Box Canyon; the prevention of future changes in the river channel involving the detachment from one country to the other of areas of land, which in the past have given rise to legal and economic difficulties; the rendering less difficult the enforcement of the national laws of both countries by fixing the rectified river as the international boundary.

On Give-and-Take Basis

"The work of the commissioners, L. M. Lawson of the United States and Armando Santa Cruz of Mexico, has resulted in a well-considered engineering plan which provides that the total land to be segregated or cut off from one country shall equal that segregated or cut off from the other. The maps show that 59 separate tracts will be cut off Mexico and 65 off the United States. The total area to be cut from each country is approximately 3460 acres.

"In addition to the benefits to be derived from the straightening and rectifying of the channel, the plans will afford protection and permit cultivation, improvement and settlement of larger areas adjoining the Rio Grande than are now possible under the meandering river conditions.

"The agreement for this giant work on the Rio Grande, which will proceed now that the money is available, is more than a material bond between Mexico and the United States. It is the most significant outward symbol of a spiritual rectification and a new birth of brotherhood by these two near neighbor nations. When this engineering work is completed, there will be neither physical nor spiritual chasm between the nations which will have made the Rio Grande a uniting and not a separating boundary."

Observers here saw Mr. Daniels' first year as achieving mostly an intangible kind of rapprochement between the two countries, this in face of a certain hostility which greeted his appointment because of the fact that he was Secretary of the Navy during the United States occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914. The Ambassador has achieved a notable popularity in diplomatic, official and press circles during the year.

Indians After Dillinger

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—Indians have taken the war-path against John Dillinger, readers of one London morning newspaper were told today.

"Even some red Indians joined the hunt today with bows and arrows," read a paragraph in the newspaper's vivid account of the search for America's number one public enemy. The account was contained in a dispatch from the newspaper's New York correspondent.

Boys Learn to Repair Autos In Chicago Under City's Eye

Lads Off the Street Tinker With Junked Engines and Get the Knack—Now Municipality Is Going to Put It Into a Book

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Boys off the street here have learned so much about repairing run-down automobiles that the city is going to put it in a book.

Some 200 Chicago boys in shops in four of the city parks have been tinkering and struggling with old auto engines from the junk heap until they have learned how to repair engines of their own. The series of lessons for the boys, sponsored by the South Park Commissioners, has been so successful that it was decided to explain and illustrate each operation so that boys out on the farm, in the back woods, or wherever they may live, can follow the directions of the booklet and do their own repairing.

There are 10 lessons in the book which is now ready for the press, all explained in very simple English, it is said. They were worked out by CWA engineers, carpenters, mechanics and draftsmen, who followed up the experimenting of the boys in putting in new connecting rods, grinding the valves, tightening the bearings and such. The whole project is under the direction of Mr. Charles P. Mustard, who originated the auto repair shop in the parks.

"We started out with 125 boys in Mann Park down in the steel mill district," he said, "and in eight weeks we graduated 78 of the boys who had finished the course and were able to repair a model-T Ford car. Three other parks have now taken up the auto repair shop idea and have enrolled 96 additional boys. We expect to continue until we have given the lessons in all 20 of the south side parks.

"During the course old engines are entirely taken apart and reassembled by the boys," he continued. "Eight young men work on one engine and are taught how to put in new connecting rods, grind the valves, adjust the wrist pins and compression rings and tighten up the bearings.

"As each operation was taught in the shop the explanations and instructions together with the drawings were assembled for the new book which begins with the theory of internal combustion explaining why an auto runs and finishes with an exposition of the ignition system."

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AMERICAN CIRCLE TOUR
California Nat. Parks. Can. Rockies. Featuring 8-Day Motor Tour of the Sierras. Sails N. Y. June 27; Miami June 30. Also Tours to Alaska and World's Fair.
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Some Scarce and Hard to Get
7 for 10c, 3c postage
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Booth #72, Hobby-Collectors' Show, Radio City, April 25-30

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Each a leader in its class, and each the class in its field!
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Executive Offices: Baltimore, Md.
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Goodbye Complexion "Blues"

I'VE DISCOVERED THE SOAP FOR A PERFECT SKIN

I used to get the blu-u-u-es
Over my complexion,
But now I've found the way
To chase away dejection.

With washcloth lathered well
In suds of R & G,
I soak and scrub my pores
And cleanse them thoroughly.

If you have got the blu-u-u-es
Just go and do the same;
Then see your sluggish skin
Come back to life again!

Now join with me and sing
"Goodbye Complexion Blues,"
The song of a perfect skin—
The biggest beauty news!

35¢ a cake

Seven delightful scents
Violette • Carnation • Sandalwood
Feu Follet • Fleurs d'Amour • Le Jade
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Coward Shoes conform to the feet, never confine them. Coward knows that your feet are *your* feet and not many other people have feet the same shape.

In fact, Coward makes 79 different lasts, because we have found during 68 years that it takes that many lasts to fit all the different feet we have met.

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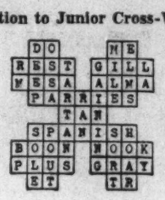
Solution to Junior Cross-Word



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New S. S. WASHINGTON
May 9, June 6, July 4.
From Europe, May 23, June 20, July 18.

New S. S. MANHATTAN
May 23, June 20, July 18.
From Europe, June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

S. S. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
May 2, May 30, June 27.
From Europe, May 16, June 13, July 11.

S. S. PRESIDENT HARDING
May 16, June 13, July 11.
From Europe, May 30, June 27, July 25.

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Springfield PWA Artists Beautify Public Buildings

Murals, Decorative Panels and Portrait of Mayor Among Federal Art Projects Being Executed By Skilled Professional Craftsmen

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25—When artists of the caliber of Howard Cook, just awarded for the second time a fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, are available for CWA assignments, the classic architecture of Springfield is in no danger of desecration at the hands of the inexperienced and unprofessional.

The two mural paintings in the library of the Hampden County Court House not only furnish a compelling portrait of Court Square today but also add a high decorative bit of color entirely related to the surrounding book shelves with their strips of calfskin, their streaks of black and dark red; their occasional gleam of gilt lettering.

Wins Recognition

The exhibition of the works of this artist held recently at The Springfield Museum of Fine Arts, and the local interest it aroused proved that at least one "prophet" has won recognition in the city of his birth, although in the traditional manner of the artist-adventurer he has roamed the world over, from the fish docks of New York to the bazaars of Istanbul; from an island in the Kennebeck to the Grotto of Capri; recording in oil and etching, water color and wood block, his many impressions of people and of things.

Mr. Cook's woodcuts of New Mexico have a special interest. He has illustrated stories for the best-known magazines, and in 1926 was commissioned by the Forum to make a series of drawings for Willa Cather's "Death Comes for the Archbishop." His wife, Barbara Latham, has also won some distinction for her water colors and has exhibited at the Weyhe Gallery in New York, where Cook's first Eastern, one-man exhibition was held in 1929. He won the prize awarded for the best etching by the Brooklyn Society of Etchers in 1931, and has received later awards from the Art Alliance of Philadelphia and the Society of American Etchers.

Leaving the county courthouse and crossing the historic square, past the site of the colonial stocks and whipping post, and the Corinthian columns of the modern Municipal Buildings, you will find a somber pile — the District Courthouse. In the hushed chamber of "Civil Session No. 3," when the "bench" is at recess, and the jury gone to lunch, and during every bit of daylight, from morn to set of sun, when he can find the room unoccupied, Franz Ahrens, meticulously, painstakingly, tenderly, cuts out his paper design, solicitous of every delicate tendril of the lovely acanthus leaf detail, that old favorite of Olympus, which he has simplified to suit his task.

Mural "Embroidery"

It is to be part of a mural decoration, an adaptation in paint, directly on the wall, of an old Italian embroidery in a museum in Florence. Gold will be ground into dust. Spilled upon a varnished surface it will look like burnished bronze. Then a special antique finish applied to that will produce the desired effect of a rich, old brocade, in harmony with the Renaissance style of the court room architecture and appointments.

The Massachusetts State seal will supply the center motif. Already Civil Session No. 1 and No. 2 court rooms have been decorated by Mr. Ahrens by similar painted banners, the former in a Napoleonic pattern, the latter in a design following the exquisite, fringed hangings of the Directoire period.

The artist's education and long experience have made him especially well-equipped, both as a painter and a craftsman, to handle his PWAP work. Born at Cologne, Germany, where his father, his grandfather and his great-grandfather were decorative painters before him, he learned all he could under paternal direction. He attended art school at Crefeld, and later hired himself out as a "voluntaire" in France, a student-'prentice who receives no salary but gives his services for the opportunity to work with the master mural painters on cathedral walls. He assisted on a frescoe for a St. Quentin church. He restored Baroque altars in Holland.

Studied at Columbia

Since coming to the United States, in 1912, he has continued studying, taking courses at Columbia University and attending lectures at Harvard, on fine and applied arts. He has done considerable hotel and theater decoration, as well as work in private homes. Interior decorating and the allied arts having fallen on lean times, however, in the last four years, he thinks the federal project has been the most wonderful thing that ever came along. "It gives you work to do that you like to do," he tells you; and he adds, "We can't be thankful enough to the President or whoever is responsible for this thing."

While you are still in Court Square you might step into the Mayor's office, in the City Hall. You may not find the portrait of Mayor Martens, for it has not yet been decided who the owner is, but if you go during office hours, you will find the subject, against the same mahogany-panel background, with part of the window and a glimpse of the Campanile tower, which Miss Marion Huse used in her painting of this busy executive, of whom she made sketches as he pursued his daily round of interviews.

The artist conducts the Springfield Art School on Main Street and has exhibited at the galleries of the Springfield Art League and the Springfield Art Guild. She is a native of Massachusetts, and was awarded the portrait prize of the Connecticut Academy of Art, last year, in Hartford, where she has taught children's classes until recently.

Designs for Museum

From the Cretan enamel medallions by Mr. Louis Cutler Hyde, in the new west entrance, to the astronomical panel by Miss Ruth Haviland Sutton depicting the earth, the moon and the constellations from a point 5,000,000 miles out in space, the Museum of Natural History has been entirely transformed in this recent, if brief, experiment of official patronage of art.

The student who formerly found in the Hall of the American Indian only cases of exhibits may now supplement his examination of chunks of soapstone and trap rock by observing the additional and decorative material contained in the two panels on canvas by Miss Harriet Ellis. These paintings of the Connecticut valley and the Wilbrahan hills, whither the Indians would journey, down the Chicopee and Connecticut rivers, to obtain from the famous bowlder at North Wilbraham the stone for their fish bowls and cooking utensils, hang one on either side of the central door.

Decorative and, at the same time, realistic pictures of American Indians who once inhabited what is now Springfield are included in the delicately colored mural designed by Roger A. Wolcott for Ethnology Hall in the Museum. This painting, illustrating the many ways in which the native American made use of natural resources and adapted himself to his environment, introduces pleasing color into a room which was dreary and gray before.

Work Involves Research

The corresponding decoration, on the opposite wall, by the same artist, portrays the various Nordic and Celtic types of people, with their methods and settings of local trade, in the fifteenth century. At the end of the room a fanciful design built of clouds and atmospheric phenomena molds a skillfully related composition, binding the murals together and at the same time absorbing a balcony which before stuck out obtrusively.

Mr. Wolcott, who studied at the Massachusetts School of Art, in Boston, and under Mr. Norman Bel-Geddes in New York, has exhibited at Rockport and other art centers. He is president of the Amherst Art Club and has had a wide and varied experience along many lines, from stage sets and book illustration to portrait and landscape painting. It required three weeks of research, consulting experts on natural history and Indian lore, before he could proceed with the museum designs. He has been assisted by John E. Phelps, Casimer Michalczyk, Louis Cutler Hyde and Francis D. Alberti, all painters of professional status.

Panels for County Jail

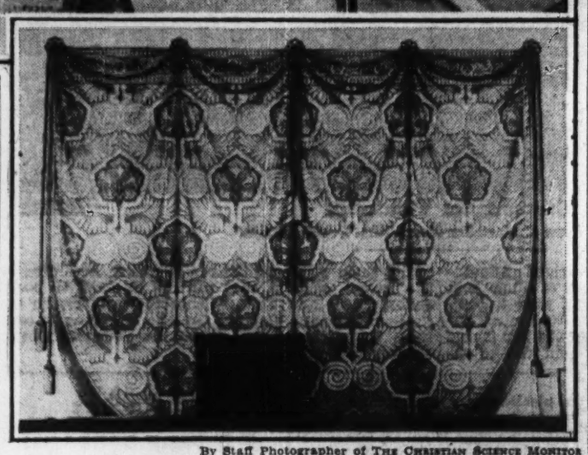
There are many busy people in the Museum of Fine Arts. There is, for one, the director, Mr. Josiah P. Marvel, on whom all the extra details of PWA work fall. There is Mr. Marvel's secretary, who during the past few months has stopped her work a thousand times to answer some telephone inquiry regarding the federal art project details.

Then, in an unfurnished room set off for a studio, on the second floor, Edward A. Landon completes the set of masonite panels he has been assigned to paint for the Hampden County Jail. These paintings, to be placed on either side of the altar in the chapel, where there are no other decorations, are symbolic presentations of man and woman looking out from, and endeavoring to rise above, sordid environment, to distant mountain heights.

Mr. Landon, after studying at the Art Students League in New York, and the Hartford Art School, traveled with William Herrschaft's troupe of marionettes, designing and operating them, and painting the stage sets. He has also made three panels for the Springfield Trade School, illustrating by the use of robot-like figures at individual jobs of woodworking, machine shop activity and so on, the standardization of the age and the separate functions which still remain.

In 1936, Springfield will observe its tercentenary. Mr. Walter Baermann, looking ahead, has worked out a scheme for decorating the city which will put the old bunting-draped community forever in the shade. Although not yet considered by the committees which decide such important things, his design, which involves the employment of 128 brilliantly-colored flags, 40 feet high and 18 feet wide, has awakened considerable enthusiasm. If it is adopted Court Square will take on all the color of a Chinese carnival.

Springfield Artists Portray History



By Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Murals Based on Extensive Research

Upper—Painting Mural of the Fifteenth Century (Left to Right), Louis C. Hyde, Roger A. Wolcott and John E. Phelps. Lower—Banner Painting Behind Bench of District Court Room, Designed and Executed by Franz Ahrens.

Boston Office Studied By Veterans' Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Veterans' Bureau announced today that an investigation of the Boston regional office had been completed and that the report would be in the hands of the administrator within a few days. Five persons associated with the Boston office have been suspended on undisclosed charges pending completion of the investigation.

At the same time it became known that Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, and members of the Massachusetts congressional delegation had received telegrams from officials of the Massachusetts American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, asking that the present management of the Boston office be retained.

Brazil Appoints Aranha Minister to Washington

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 25 (AP)—The Government yesterday by decree formally appointed Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Minister of Finance, to the post of Ambassador to Washington.

A preliminary announcement was made in March but the delay in signing the decree caused some newspaper speculation as to whether Dr. Aranha would remain here indefinitely because of the pressure of affairs of the Finance Ministry. The date for his departure has not been fixed.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Wanted: A Ulysses

This is the strange Odyssey of a legislative bill.

It was a simple, one-page bill asking that garages be brought under the law requiring the maintenance of decent working conditions. The sweatshop in the guise of a garage is creeping back and there is no law which would force the labor exploiter in a garage to conform with the customary standards.

* * *

Now, it does not seem logical there could be any objection to a bill that merely extends the enforcement of high-standards in working conditions. Indeed, it appeared that there was to be no opposition to the successful completion of this bill's journey. In the committee on Labor and Industries every one of the 15 members approved the measure and passed it on to the House of Representatives. Here it sailed on blue waters right through the straits of three readings. Not a challenge sounded, not an inclement wind blew from any unfriendly shore.

* * *

And then it came to the Senate, where Circe lies in wait to transform much good legislation into unsightly animals. And in the Senate this measure which all others had found good, was turned back in defeat on the grounds that it would cost money.

* * *

One Word Lacking

Consequently, sweatshops, camouflaged as garages may continue. The unethical fringe of industrial chislers, banished supposedly by the New Deal, has found, according to Labor dealers, a new dodge. This consists of converting a garage into a small industry. And the statutes regulating working conditions give inspectors authority over "factories and workshops" but the word garage is not mentioned. All Labor sought to do was to read in the word "garage" so there would be no possible loophole for the exploiter.

* * *

But the Senate again throttled progressive legislation. Only this time that body turned down a measure so unanimously approved by all others, so humane and unobjectionable in its purpose, that the public should be able to draw its own conclusion. In the meantime, unless Circe's magic is offset by the New Deal, any liberal mariners sailing in her realms may expect trouble.

* * *

About 200 seals were captured off the coasts of Massachusetts this last year. These visitors from the Arctic are not welcome. The herring and the mackerel and the fishermen disapprove. Hence the State pays a bounty for these sveldt fellows.

And while we are on the subject of animals, there were several hundred wildcat and lynx shot in the State last year.

All of which goes to prove that the State retains some of its aboriginal flavor.

* * *

Here's Guessing

Today Governor Ely may or may not "fire" Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. If the Governor chooses to demote him to an unpaid position as a commission member, he may act without the consent of the Executive Council. But outright discharge requires consent of the council, which meets today. Being a tenacious person, once he has spoken, Governor Ely will probably take some action against Frank.

I expect the Governor will appoint a man to fill a vacancy on the commission, name him chairman and demote Frank to a plain unvarnished membership, which he will not accept.

* * *

The telephone companies will be under attack in the House today, for Representative McDonald of Chelsea will introduce a resolve for an investigation of the telephone rates. This resolve will go through the House but the Senate will scuttle it as promptly as it has all other efforts to investigate, regulate or curb the utilities.

* * *

Cost of living inched forward last month. March recorded a three-fifths of 1 per cent increase in the cost of getting clothing, food and a roof over our head.

Ralph M. Blagden.

Lei Is May 1 Ticket To Festival in Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, April 25—In this city your lei will be your ticket on May 1. For May Day is Lei Day in Hawaii and if you have a flower lei around your neck you will be admitted to every attraction of one of the biggest festivals ever held in Hawaii.

Hundreds of dancers and musicians will compete and there will be a contest in lei making. Residents are coöperating to make the day a success. The custom of wearing a lei or garland of flowers about the neck or hat was noted by the earliest visitors to Hawaii.

Now hundreds of leis are worn almost daily. It is not unusual to see a stevedore working on the dock or a native spearing fish on the reef with a lei about his neck. The lei queen for 1934 was elected by University of Hawaii students, the winner being Miss Lynette Amoy, daughter of the principal of a local high school.

Who Said What

Pertinent excerpts from speeches in today's news:

Edward A. Hayes, National Commander of the American Legion, at Manchester, N. H.:

". . . The Constitution of the United States has been returned to the hands of the people where it belongs."

* * *

Rev. Dr. Alfred Grant Walton, pastor, at Springfield, Mass.:

"This is the time to substitute rigid economy for riotous prodigality."

* * *

Cliff M. Stegner, Commissioner of Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, at Boston:

"Slum conditions are the menace of the city, involving . . . personal safety . . . it is evident that a solution of the 'menace of the city' requires . . . intelligent study of economics, race, morality . . . not only locally, but on a national scale."

Boston Snapshots

The Dark Tower—Rumors having reached us that interesting experiments in short-wave radio communication are being conducted at the Blue Hills Observatory, we called up Prof. C. F. Brooks, of Harvard, who is stationed in the fortress-like tower on the summit of the Great Blue Hill. But it appeared that the matter of the five-meter radio work was a secret. We communicated with Harvard University and were told that though no regular visiting hours were scheduled, we could telephone to Professor Brooks for a convenient time to inspect the observatory. We did so again, but the professor was adamant.

An air of mystery began to shroud the solitary tower. In an hour's time we arrived, slightly breathless, at the top of the hill. The wind screamed through the assorted posts on the roof of the turret. Anemometers rattled, weather vanes veered—and a directional aerial, pointing toward the associated observatory on Mt. Washington, swayed back and forth.

* * *

The only gates in the high wall and iron railings surrounding the tower were padlocked. There were no bells. At one window near the base of the tower a pale face looked up from a table and peered at us. The barks of a dog, nearly drowned the rushing wind, came faintly to us.

There seemed no way, at the moment, to penetrate deeper into the mystery. But as we scanned the countryside with a pair of field glasses, picking out downtown buildings and distant fire towers, we formulated new plans, which we hope will bear fruit in the near future.

* * *

Silver Mystery—Our appetite for mystery whetted, we were delighted to observe, with the aid of the field glasses, a strange silver object in the distant woods in the direction of Fall River. We tried high roads—climbing to small hills at the sides of them to get further glimpses if possible. We wandered deep into the woods on tracks that led nowhere in particular. Finally, deciding that if it had been a balloon it had disappeared into the sky by now, we set off homeward.

No sooner had we done this than we came upon the silver sphere itself. It turned out to be a huge steel ball, recently repainted. Although no inscriptions gave any clue to its use, we concluded that it was nothing more than a town water tank, placed among the pines on a secluded hilltop. We wondered how far it would roll if the strong wind grew stronger and started it on its way.

* * *

Railroad's Hundredth Anniversary—On the site of the original Boston and Providence depot, built in 1834, President John J. Pelley, of the New Haven line spoke yesterday on "The Future of the Railroad." Mr. Pelley was guest speaker at the Advertising Club meeting in the Statler. Behind him was a locomotive bell, used by the chairman in place of a gavel. At the back of the head table was a picture of the first Boston and Lowell train—and two railroad lanterns suspended from hat racks. Members of the club were confronted by a model of the new streamlined train, soon to run between Boston and Providence, while behind them, a working model of a Yankee Clipper locomotive turned its wheels slowly.

* * *

Mr. Pelley presented a great many interesting figures in connection with the costs of the various transportation services. The railroads of the country, he said, pay two billion dollars each year for their roadbeds in fixed charges, taxes and maintenance. Buses, trucks, airplanes and water carriers have no such expense. On the contrary ships and airplanes receive substantial government subsidies—which amounted in the case of the latter last year, to $64 for every passenger carried. Contrary to the usual impression, Mr. Pelley stated, commercial automobiles do not "pay their own way." Only 2 per cent of vehicles registered in Massachusetts are engaged in commercial transportation, he said, yet these vehicles travel 36 per cent of the total mileage driven and pay only 14 per cent of the amount collected in taxes from motornsts.

* * *

Ten years ago the New Haven railroad carried 26,000 passengers between Boston and Providence each day. Now 6000 is an optimistic estimate. It is hoped to win back some of this patronage with the new comfort and speed of the streamlined train, which will make the trip in 40 minutes.

If this hope is realized, Mr. Pelley said after the meeting, he hopes to see similar light Diesel-powered trains put in service on suburban lines around Boston.

* * *

Wet Squirrels—It was raining. The Common had that peculiar fresh, damp smell of spring. Unmindful of the wetness, however, two squirrels sat on an iron railing. Their fur was dank with rain and their usually bushy tails were matted and thin. But they were perfectly happy, for in front of them stood a tall, broad-shouldered policeman, well supplied with peanuts.

"Oh, I wish I had something to give them!" said one of two friends passing by. "Will you give me a peanut, please?"

"Sure, madam," said the officer obligingly. "Here's another for the other one, too."

He was evidently an old friend of these citizens of the Common, for they were perfectly at ease—not even suspending the nibbling process—when the visitors stroked them gently.

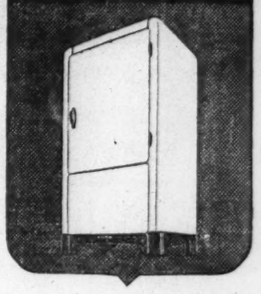
Mail Delayed a Year From Little America

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Two-thirds of the huge pile of mail from Little America, headquarters of the Byrd South Pole Expedition, has been unavoidably held up for delivery until next year.

Most of the mail was addressed to stamp collectors. The Post Office Department has received the following radiogram from Admiral Byrd: "All United States mail at Little America safe. Combination of unforeseen conditions made it impossible to clear all mail from Little America post office this season. All pouches safely stored and will be returned with all second cancellations when expedition leaves Little America."

THE NEW NORGE

Rollator Refrigeration SAVES more than it costs



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British Women on Farms Gain Much by Organization Born in Canada During War

Women's Institute Idea Found Fertile Ground for Growth All Over Great Britain, With Membership Running Into Six Figures

Rural England Series
Eighth of 10 Articles. To Run Each Wednesday.

By Mrs. Robertson Scott

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—I am glad that the idea of the Women's Institute came from Canada. Many of the best things in Britain have come back to "Mother" from those adventurous children who crossed the seas to the "New World," or to the Antipodes, and the Women's Institute is a "best" thing.

Numbers mean little, especially ever-changing and increasing numbers, but the Institute movement only began during the World War and it does mean something that the women's institutes of England and Scotland numbering between 5000 and 6000 have a membership running into six figures.

The war saw another wonder in rural England—the formation of an active Farmers' Union, but the Farmers' Union is utilitarian and the Women's Institute is not. Politicians often wail that they cannot get the rural laborer to join his own union. They ask, "How can he, without uniting, ever hope to improve his status?"

The Women's Institute is that rare thing, an unimposed, voluntary union of women as women, housewives, married and unmarried, women of the professional and the working class, society women and servant girls, old and young, without recognition of class or competence, without political or commercial lure, at a democratic fee of two shillings a year.

Rules Are Respected

It is basic in the women's institute movement that it shall be non-political and nonsectarian and this is honored. The rules are respected. The spirit of the women's institute is social but has no class barriers. It is cultural without being labeled so. It is educative without being intellectual. The national federation is well manned and numbers some of the ablest women of the day but they are elected democratically and the tiniest women's institute has a voice in their election. It is true that most women hate politics and regard religion as a private affair. It is true, also, that women are the conservators of class distinctions and the jealous guardians of social privileges; but women are bigger than they themselves know. They are humble-minded and ready to admire without envy.

The monthly program of the women's institute is a simple affair. Business, a lecture, a handicraft demonstration and lesson, a competition, perhaps in jam or cake making or in making the most useful garment from scant material. Then comes recreation—perhaps a dramatic sketch by a few of the members, or an outburst of old-fashioned parlor games in which all take part.

Then if tea has not opened the program it may end it, and this cup of tea is the true leveler. From Queen Mary downward in her own institute, all the women sit down together to a cosy tea. The cost is trifling and members in turn take their part as tea hostesses.

Each Institute a Unit

Each institute selects its own president, vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and committee. The forms of public meeting are strictly followed and struggling infant institutes are guided and helped by visiting county organizers (unpaid). Each institute is linked with its county federation and each federation with the national federation. There is a great annual meeting of the national federation to which each institute has the right to send one delegate. It is a moving experience to attend one of these mass meetings—to see the Albert Hall filled with thousands of countrywomen of all classes. Each delegate is empowered to voice the plea and record the vote of her own institute. The speaking is usually excellent.

It is rare to find any woman speaking too long. I have never heard a woman preface her speech with the ancient apology—"I don't know why I have been honored by the request to speak, I really have nothing to say. . . ." These women are too eager, too earnest, too shy to stand up and speak in such an assembly unless they have something vital to say. They are too new to public life and too genuinely humble to affect a mock humility.

The women's institute is accepted. "Dad" no longer jibes at "Mum" for moving a vote of thanks, or for taking the chair or for going on a committee.

Helps the Rural Woman

The women's institute has given the rural housewife freedom, self-respect, a clearer sense of public values. She is eager to go to school again, listens breathlessly to counsel on mothercraft and to new ways of lightening domestic labor and improving the home.

One married girl of 18 craved to learn to crochet. A mother of seven children under 10 longed to know how to make soup. A good institute run in the right spirit—and there are thousands of these—creates a new feeling in the community. The snob and the back-biter get cold-shouldered. Worth counts. Perhaps the "lady" member learns more than the working class woman. She certainly proves to be a generous sister, sharing garden and car with her neighbors in the kindliest, least obtrusive fashion.

The institute counts in public affairs. Its voice is listened to with respect. It has made a new public opinion about marketing, food supplies, housing, transport, education, public weal, humane slaughter, the care of the aged, protection of animals. Working class women are getting a new spirit in tackling their domestic problems. Their lives are richer, fuller. All this new life is stirring rural England and Scotland. It flows altogether outside the towns.

They Lift Up Their Voices

I had almost forgotten to speak of the place of music and drama in the institute. Clumsily, but earnestly, these are pursued. If chance and fortune places a musician in the neighborhood great good may follow, but there is always someone—perhaps teacher—who can "play a little." If that fails there is the gramophone. Where nearly all the voices are untrained there is little need for self-consciousness, and William Blake's "Jerusalem"—the anthem of the women's institute—is lustily or shrilly sung at the close of each meeting, to Parry's beautiful setting.

Community song books are well thumbed. The drama is active and beloved, if technically very crude. Folk dancing and folk singing are greatly enjoyed and the restitution of these long-neglected joys owe much to their enthusiastic adoption by the institute.

The movement gladly pays tribute to a few men who gallantly helped at the start. Unselfish and brotherly, these men in turn gave he needed shove or pointed a guiding finger.

There is an excellent history of the movement* written by a man as a labor of love. Those who would know more about the institute should get a copy. They will laugh with tears in their eyes and will find its 300 pages packed with all that the "W. I." stands for.

*The Story of the Women's Institute Movement. 3s. post free, from The Countryman office, Idbury, Kingham, Oxford, Eng.

High School's Ambassadors of Good Will

Wenatchee Youths Who Tasted Canadian Citizenship
Rotary Club Arranged Exchange to Give First-Hand Knowledge to Each Group of Conditions Across the Border.

Pittsburgh to Extend 'Convention' Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, April 25—Conventions bring 66,000 persons to this city every year, and leave $2,000,000 behind them, according to figures by the convention bureau of the Chamber of Commerce today.

The bureau is attempting to secure meetings of 300 organizations this year, with a potential attendance of 100,000 persons and a spending power of $5,000,000, its report states.

American Boys Exchange Homes With Canadians

Three-Day High School Plan on Pacific Slope Held Aid to Amity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Fifteen Canadian high school boys spent three days in Wenatchee as American citizens, each youth taking up residence for that period in a local home; and in every home where there was such a visitor, an American son was absent for three days, living as a "Canadian" in a home north of the border.

Sponsored by the international service committee of the local Rotary Club, an exchange of high school youths between Wenatchee and three towns in British Columbia—Penticton, Kelowna and Vernon—was arranged, the members of each group becoming three-day guests in the homes of the other group.

Four Rotarians drove the American lads to the Canadian border, there they exchanged them for the boys from British Columbia, bringing the latter back to Wenatchee with them. Upon their arrival in Wenatchee, the Canadian high school boys were taken on a tour of the valley, were shown about the town, and then were permitted to amuse themselves with their newly acquainted American pals.

The arrangement was devised to give high school youths first-hand knowledge of citizenship among their neighbors "across the line."

Home Decoration Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Directors of the Community House report growing interest in home decoration classes taught by Mrs. Lila Edwards. Classes are taught to make attractive things for the home out of such materials as old flour and sugar sacks, discarded clothing, hosiery and other things.

Dogwood's Blooming Draws Crafters to North Carolina

Second Annual Exhibit of Arts and Crafts Brings Exhibits of Handiwork From Six Other Southeastern States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The blooming of the lacy dogwood tree in North Carolina had its own established festival again this spring. The second annual Dogwood Festival Arts and Crafts Exhibit was held recently at the University of North Carolina.

Last year this festival was inaugurated, as a folk and art festival, after only a few weeks of preparation, and was designed to be exclusively a state project. It proved so successful, however, that this year other states were invited to exhibit with North Carolina. Six of the southeastern states accepted—South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky—which made the North Carolina Dogwood Festival a regional clearing house for future national exhibits of the same nature.

This year's festival was attended by approximately 2500 visitors from many states, and contained four times as many entries as last year.

The grand award—a prize of $25 and a carved button of dogwood design—went to Mrs. Joy Kim Benton of Hendersonville for a hooked rug. The rug had the appearance of a painting, so exquisitely was the mountain scene wrought out in the delicacy of pastel colors: blue peaks with faint purple shadows in the hollows between the ridges, fleecy clouds, and a log cabin and tapering spruce trees perched against the edge of some shelving cliff. And back of the little master piece is the charming story of friendly neighbors who helped Mrs. Benton with her household duties in order that she might have the time for work on her rug.

A second beautiful and unique design which came also from the mountains was a hand-woven luncheon set which, when hung together on the wall, showed a pioneer caravan with prairie schooner and individual figures.

There were demonstrators from each craft to show the actual work in process. Daniel Boone—descendant of the famous frontiersman of history—brought his force down from the mountains and made delicate wrought-iron fire pieces and candlesticks while visitors looked on. From the Jutgown Pottery, where the potters have been potters for generations, came one who turned little jars and plates on his wheel while he talked. There was the carding and spinning of wool and then the weaving on the looms. And a demonstration of the finger painting developed by Miss Shaw in her school for children in Rome, Italy. A group of Negroes wove baskets of split wood, made artistic brooms of field sedge and baskets of pine needles.

Every form of art and craft was represented from etchings by nationally known etchers through wood carving and hammered silver to dolls made of corn shucks! Institutions sent their offerings, as well as the hospitals of the World War veterans. From the institutions for the blind and the deaf and dumb, and even from the State Hospital for the Insane, came works of beauty and art.

There were programs of folk-dancing and ballad-singing in the Forest Theater and plays of folk life given in the theater of the Carolina Playmakers by two groups; one from Shaw University, a Negro institution of Raleigh, the other a play from the mountains of North Carolina, by the Pendland Players, who had their own log cabin, just off the midway, at the Century of Progress Fair in Chicago.

Richmond's Rail Centennial

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Richmond celebrated recently its centennial as a railroad terminal. The first train left the city in February, 1834.

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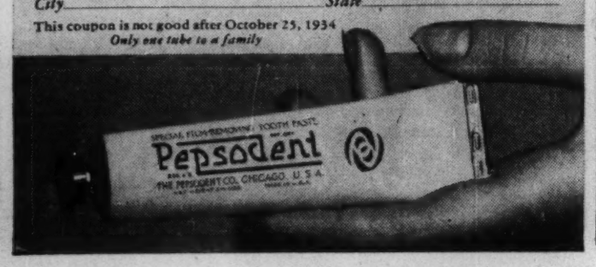

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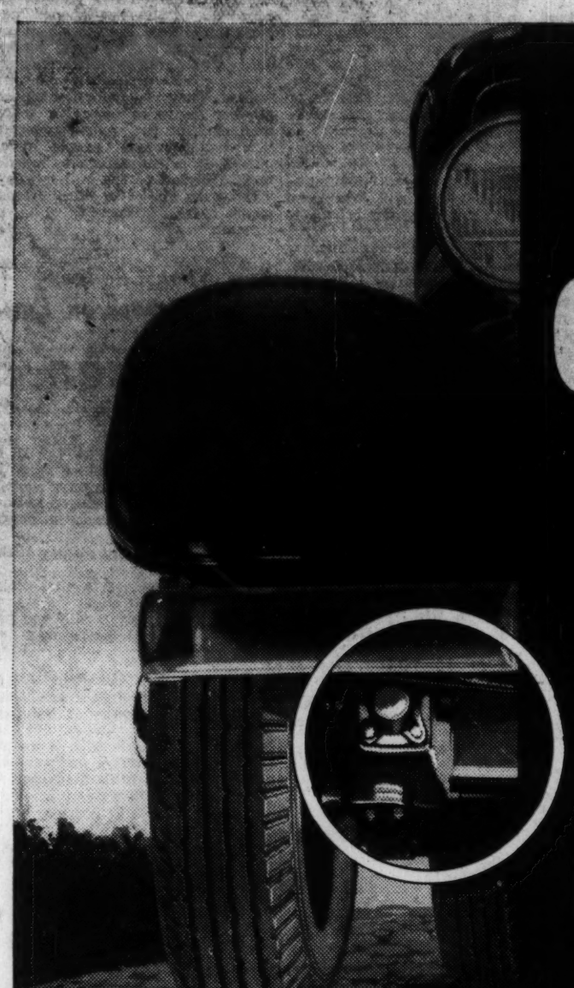

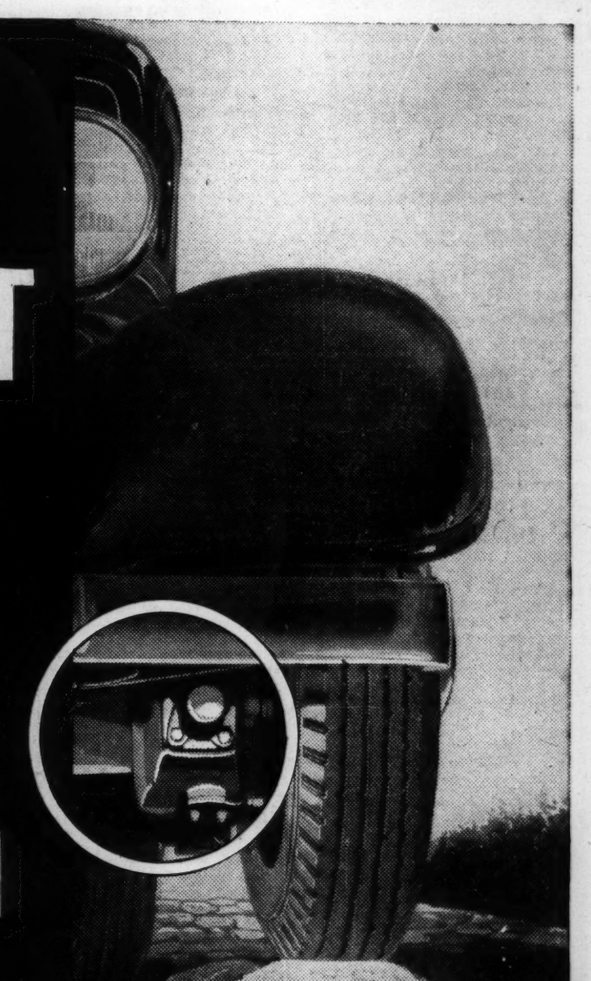

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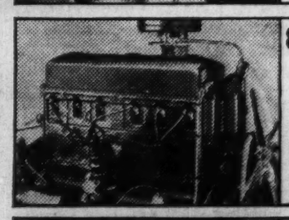

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Opposition to Dairy Control Causes AAA to Halt Program And Deny Regimenting Plans

But Secretary Wallace Gives Approval to Tobacco Control, on the Grounds That 'It Does Not Seek to Compel Involuntary Compliance'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 24 — The Administration is making a special effort at present to refute by its actions the charge that it is seeking to regiment agriculture.

First, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced that it will not undertake the proposed dairy production control program for the present because of opposition raised against it.

At the same time Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, urged the farmers of the West to vigorously oppose such regimentation as is applied under the Bankhead Cotton Control Bill until they have had time to profit by the Southern experiment.

Mr. Wallace, meanwhile, gave his approval for a plan of tobacco control proposed by Representative John H. Kerr (D.), of North Carolina, declaring in a letter to a House agricultural sub-committee that "it does not seek to compel voluntary compliance, but does permit non-coöperators to grow tobacco and taxes them in an amount which would result in bringing their net income to an amount which they probably would have received in the absence of any adjustment program."

AAA officials, announcing their decision to postpone the milk control program, reiterated that, although they believed it a good thing, they would not force their will upon the dairy industry. When adjustment programs for cotton, wheat, tobacco and the corn and hog industries were presented, leaders were largely united in giving their support, it was pointed out. But in the case of milk, opposition developed, due particularly to the fear that processing taxes would not be passed along to the consumer.

The Administration's decision to abandon the dairy plan for the present was made after close study of the reports of 15 regional conferences called throughout the country. Officials believe, however, that after another summer of struggle, dairy farmers may be more willing to cooperate next fall. The fact that the number of cows on farms is about 18 per cent greater than in 1928, near the height of consumer-buying power, and is still increasing, shows the problem dairymen face.

The Administration will continue to employ milk marketing agreements and licenses for the benefit of fluid milk producers, it was said, but the view was expressed that lack of production control is likely to decrease the effectiveness of these city milk marketing agreements.

A summary of the general attitudes shows that largely unfavorable opinion was indicated at Syracuse, Philadelphia, and Atlanta, while speakers largely favorable were heard at Indianapolis, Des Moines, Memphis, Dallas, Denver and Portland. Mixed sentiment was expressed at Madison, St. Paul, Kansas City, Boston, Salt Lake and Berkeley.

Goodwin Demoted, Leonard Succeeds To Finance Post

Governor Ely today wrested from Mr. Frank A. Goodwin his $5000 chairmanship of the Boston Finance Commission and demoted him to rank of unpaid member of the group. Mr. Joseph J. Leonard, former State Senator, was named chairman.

The direct cause of the action is Governor Ely's support of Mayor Mansfield's economy policies, revealed when he backed up the Mayor's statement that Mr. Goodwin's fiery criticism against him had rendered him "unfit" as chairman of the commission. Mayor Mansfield called for Mr. Goodwin's ouster. Governor Ely did the ousting today.

Behind the Governor's action, however, are other reasons why he really wishes to discharge Mr. Goodwin from the commission entirely. He is bound by legal technicalities. It is understood that he must have the approval of the Governor's Council to remove Mr. Goodwin from the commission before expiration of his term on Oct. 16. This approval undoubtedly would not be forthcoming, since the council is Republican. So is Mr. Goodwin.

The Governor figures, however, that a vacancy which exists at present in the commission allows him to rearrange the body and name any member he wishes as chairman.

Once before, in 1933, Governor Ely threatened to oust Mr. Goodwin, after he entered the Brockton shoe strike fight. The "Stormy Petrel" of Massachusetts politics was charged with neglect of duty as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. Nothing happened. Mr. Goodwin hung on.

But Governor Ely has acted this time. Mr. Goodwin has been placed in a position which precedent has made silent. However, his record serves to silence thoughts of silence.

Sanders' Election Held Blow to Long

BATON ROUGE, La., April 25 (AP)—Mr. Jared Y. Sanders Jr., named to succeed the late Representative Bolivar E. Kemp in Congress, described today his election as "a body blow to Huey P. Long."

As late returns from yesterday's democratic run-off primary were being counted, Mr. Sanders said the election "is a rebuke to the effort of the machine politicians to corrupt" the district. Victory in the primary is tantamount to election. On the basis of incomplete returns, Mr. Sanders received 17,686 votes to 15,306 for Mr. Harry D. Wilson. Throughout the campaign Mr. Sanders accused Mr. Wilson of being backed by Senator Long, but Wilson denied this and asserted his independence.

The voting ended a factional flareup over district control by Long's political organization. The revolt came into the open several times since the passing of Representative Kemp last June. Two irregular elections were held, resulting in the naming of both Mr. Sanders and Kemp's widow. In Washington, however, claims of both were denied and another election was called.

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Roosevelt Gives Broad Hint to Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

Power Treaty and the 1920 four-power banking consortium. The Nine-Power Treaty signatories are America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal. This treaty lays down, among other conditions, "equality of opportunity" in China among all signatories.

The banking consortium applies to American, British, French, and Japanese monetary organizations. It provides among other conditions for "complete equality in every respect" among the signatories.

A further British statement is expected after Sir Francis Lindley's report of today's interview in Tokyo reaches London.

Japanese Tells World To Draw Own Conclusion

TOKYO, April 25 (AP)—Japan in effect told the world today to draw its own conclusions regarding its restated policy toward China.

A foreign office spokesman said: "Our statement has been made. Let others read it as they will."

This was the reply to requests for further elucidation of the declaration in which Japan claimed responsibility for maintenance of the peace in Eastern Asia, warning other powers not to threaten tranquillity by activities in China.

The spokesman also refused to comment on references to "Asia for Asiatics" in an enunciation of Nipponese policy by the Japanese Consul-General at Geneva, Mr. Uchiro Yokoyama.

However, he did reiterate that Japan has no intention of interfering with European and American powers in their Asiatic possessions.

"We have no intention," he said, "of promoting independence movements in the Philippines, Indo-China or elsewhere."

Bradman's Sudden Recall From China Held Political

SHANGHAI, April 25 (AP)—The United States naval organization in the Far East has undergone a shake-up, it was learned today.

Brig.-Gen. Frederick L. Bradman of the Marine Corps, who arrived only Monday to take command of Marine detachments in the Orient, has been recalled to the United States.

General Bradman's sudden recall, it was believed, is partially explained by Washington's desire not to become too involved in the Far East political crisis.

As commander of the marines in Shanghai, General Bradman, as a result of his rank, which is above that of commanders of defense forces of other nations here, became chief of the Shanghai Defense Council, composed of the commanders of various defense forces here.

As American interests in Shanghai are below those of Great Britain and Japan it is felt that Washington considered it unwise that an American officer should occupy a responsibility regarded as rightfully belonging to others.

Trip of Streamline Train on Air Thursday

A speed run of the new Union Pacific Railroad streamline train will be radiocast by the National Broadcasting Co., Thursday, April 26 from 2 to 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, over station WEEI in Boston.

This radiocast will be from the train by short wave, while it is moving at speed between Central City and Grand Island, Neb. This is a part of a series of technical experiments which the Union Pacific is making with the new train, which has just returned from an exhibition tour of the Pacific Coast.

South Carolina Teachers To Be Paid by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Federal Government has assumed responsibility of paying South Carolina's more than 3300 school teachers during the remainder of the present school term. Funds to the amount of $346,634 have been set aside for the purpose, according to Dr. H. L. Fulmer, of the state department of education, who explained that the salary checks would be mailed from Washington direct to teachers.

Approximately 2868 white and 489 Negro teachers are eligible to receive the remuneration. The Federal allotments are available only for teachers' salaries, and do not include costs of transportation, classroom materials, maintenance or supervision, it was explained.

Peruvians to Man Boats

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Forty-two officers and sailors of the Peruvian Navy arrived today on the liner Marques de Comillas to man two gunboats being completed for their navy at the New London yards of the Electric Boat Company.

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Music

The Apollo Club

Last night in the Assembly Room of the Women's Republican Club, the Apollo Club, Mr. Thompson Stone, conductor, gave its three-hundredth concert and the last one of the present season. The assisting soloists were Mrs. Abbie Conley Rice, contralto, and Messrs. George Boynton, tenor, Irving Townsend Jr., baritone, and Loriston Stockwell, bass. A solo quartet composed of Messrs. Eugene Conley and Robert Gerling, tenors, and George Parker and Willis Goode, basses, also assisted. Mr. Earl Weidner was the accompanist.

The program book carried a brief historical sketch of the long and honorable career of the club. It has consistently offered its public music of outstanding merit. It has also offered for first performance in Boston many notable works, several of which have been written for and dedicated to the club. In the program last night, the club again showed its catholicity of taste, and while Friml's "Allah's Holiday" may have seemed a little out of place, it nevertheless drew approbation from the audience. Nor is there anything especially distinctive about Cadman's "Vision of Sir Launfal," a well-built piece with alternating choruses and solos, yet exposing no fresh musical viewpoint. It was given a conscientious reading, with the soloists giving a satisfactory account of themselves.

Of the entire program of choral numbers, the club showed to better advantage in Henschel's "Morning Hymn" than in any other work. The piece was offered with greater finesse and revealed a more imaginative touch than was noted elsewhere.

Mrs. Rice was warmly applauded for her group, of which this commentator found "Bist Du Bei Mir" the most interesting. It would seem that the Apollo Club is now well launched on its second set of 300 concerts, to which both active and associate members may confidently look forward. G. M. S.

Passumpsic River Floods Vermont Lands

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., April 25 (AP)—Heavy rain storms sent the Passumpsic River on the latest of a series of spring rampages today.

The swollen stream roared out of its channel across meadow lands and put the Boston to Montreal highway, just north of here, under two feet of water. St. Johnsbury Center reported the water higher than at any time since the flood of 1927. At Lyndonville, dwellers in the lowlands remained up all night against the possibility of having to quit their homes in a hurry.

William B. Margerum
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The Editor's Puzzle

307

~~Having stated the motion~~ The president ~~said that the motion~~ ~~everybody there declared~~ ~~had been carried~~ ~~themselves~~ unanimously ~~in favor of the motion, there not being so much as one dissenting vote~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Criticism of Her Activities Doesn't Worry Mrs. Roosevelt

She Knows She Has Been Breaking Lots of Precedents at the White House, but She Isn't Likely to Change Her Personal Schedule

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25—Amusing as it may seem to some, there is more than surface significance to the dispute waged this week between Senator Schall (R.), of Minnesota, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt over her Valkill Furniture Factory.

Plenty of private opinions have been expressed heretofore and the President's wife has herself received numerous letters criticizing her activities outside the White House, but Senator Schall is the first to bring the insinuations into the open in a public debate.

Mrs. Roosevelt's outside activities are chiefly four:

1. The Valkill Furniture Factory at Hyde Park, in which she is a partner.
2. The Todhunter School for Girls in New York City of which she is assistant director.
3. Her newspaper and magazine-writing which consists mainly of her monthly page in the Womans Home Companion and syndicated articles she writes for pay in various publications.
4. The general trips of observation on which she makes mental notes for the President on what the common man is thinking.

Not Profitable

It was in connection with the Valkill factory that the Senator attacked the President's wife for capitalizing on her position. He claimed that her signature on the furniture greatly enhanced the value of it.

Mrs. Roosevelt set him straight on the matter of her profits, making it known that she has never received a cent of interest on a considerable amount of money she has sunk into the business while the firm has never made sufficient profit to pay an income tax. For the last year most of her connection with the factory has been in the form of long-distance advice and sponsorship of semiannual sales at her town house in New York.

Her connections with the Todhunter school have been scarcely any closer. A few visits to her former daily civics class have been about all she has been able to fit into her busy program. This weekend she has invited a dozen or so members of the Todhunter graduating class to the White House. Whether the prospects of invitations such as this will lure more girls to the Todhunter school is difficult to say.

Her newspaper and magazine articles are not a great deal of work in themselves, but they invariably bring in a flood of letters which must be answered. She has made it a rule not to write anything without pay, because, she says, she must either accept money from all or not from any.

Mrs. Roosevelt's attitude toward these extra-governmental activities is that they are things which she has been accustomed to doing some time before she came to the White House and she sees no reason why she should stop now. She did have to give up her teaching and the editorship of "Babes Just Babes."

Precedents Broken

Precedent-breaking activities of her first year in the White House include:

March 4—Attends Inaugural Ball without the President.

March 5—Entertains 72 at a family dinner.

March 6—Holds first regular press conference ever held by a President's wife.

March 9—Knits in the Senate gallery.

March 16—Asks removal of guards at places she appears in New York.

April 14—Falls off horse.

April 24. Scrambles eggs for Prime Minister MacDonald.

May 17. Visits bonus marchers' camp.

June 5. Leaves by plane for California to see her son Elliott and admits he plans a divorce.

July 21. Entertains son's former wife at Roosevelt summer home.

Nov. 2. Publishes book "It's Up to the Women."

Nov. 23. Visits miners in West Virginia.

Dec. 20—Urges abolition of militaristic toys.

Dec. 22—Attends play at Todhunter School and attends party for employees at Valkill factory.

Jan. 30—Announces that wine, but no hard liquor, will be served at the White House.

Feb. 19—Urges ratification of Child Labor Amendment.

March 5—Off on two weeks' inspection tour by air of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Mrs. Roosevelt is fully aware of what her critics would have her do as President's wife. They have told her candidly in letters that she should never have her picture taken without a hat or coat, that her job is to serve tea and stay at home and be a hostess for the President. Noting that the letters of criticism were falling off, she said one day, "I guess they just think I'm hopeless."

Her Life Complicated

Mrs. Roosevelt's life is far more complicated because of the various interests which she had. For instance, her statements in favor of the original Food and Drug Law she wanted to put on her monthly page were turned down by the Woman's Home Companion because it was fighting the bill. When Congress refused to allow a government factory to be built at the Reedsville subsistence homestead project in which she has been interested, it was printed that some of the Congressmen thought it bad enough to be "dictated to" by the President, much less by his wife.

Without a doubt, Mrs. Roosevelt has the press on her side in the controversy. She has opened new opportunities to many women reporters in her weekly press conferences, where worth-while stories are often given exclusively to the women. They vouch for her sincerity, her desire to serve her fellow man. One of the women reporters who has "covered" people in all phases, from the Senate to murder trials, declared the other day: "Well, if I'm ever disillusioned about Mrs. Roosevelt, I'll be through."

Sun Spot Changes Has Echoes on Earth

CHICAGO, April 25 (AP)—A sun spot since last Saturday was found to have increased in diameter from 16,000 to 35,000 miles.

This, Prof. Philip Fox, director of the Adler Planetarium, said, may—

Head radio back to the days of crashing static disturbances, such as prevailed five to seven days ago;

Bring magnetic storms so intense they will disrupt transcontinental telegraph wires;

Bring a magnificent display of the northern lights;

A marked decrease in ultra-violet radiation from the sun;

A slight increase in rain and decrease in average temperatures.

Slice of Ireland for Fair

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, April 25 (AP)—They're taking a slice of Ireland to Chicago. Six freight cars loaded with genuine Irish bog start for the United States and the bog will be used for the Irish Village at the Century of Progress.

Fresher by a Day

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Italians Consult With British To Save Arms Parley

Suvich and Simon Try to Work Out Harmony of Views

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 24—The Anglo-Italian attempt to save the disarmament conference involved a two hours' talk between Sir John Simon and Signor Fulvio Suvich at the Foreign Office today, with the help of Signor Dino Grandi, Capt. Anthony Eden, Sir Robert VanSittart and Lord Stanhope.

These conversations are of great importance, it is pointed out, in view of the fact that the two countries are joint guarantors of France's western frontier under the Locarno Treaty. In Downing Street circles it is emphasized there is no question of a united front between the two powers against any other participants in the Disarmament Conference. It is felt if a harmony of views can be established between them, this offers the best hope of saving the Disarmament Conference.

Discussions between the two statesmen are to be continued tomorrow. In addition to disarmament, economic reconstruction of the Danubian countries is also to be considered.

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BONHEUR CORSETS are sold exclusively by Bonwit Teller.

Coördination in Government For Efficient Action Advocated By League of Women Voters

(Continued from Page 1)

governments to promote efficiency and constructive economy

The manager plan in municipal and county government.

A merit system in all branches of the civil service.

A budget system of the "executive type" with administrative control.

Revision of tax systems.

Adequate appropriation for the Children's Bureau.

Ratification of the child labor amendment.

Coördinated state and local public welfare organization.

Coördinated state and local public health organization.

Adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Membership of the United States in the League of Nations.

International reduction of armament.

Revision of War Debts

Government control of manufacture and shipment of arms.

Revision of war debts.

Appropriation of sufficient funds of the various states for public education of high standard based on adequate sources of school revenue.

Public education for adults, including illiterates and foreign born.

The removal of discriminations against women in immigration and naturalization laws.

Specific measures necessary to give women effective equality with men in such things as office holding, admission to public employment, including promotion and the salary scale.

Equal guardianship of children.

Appropriations for activities of the Federal Government which tend to protect quality and prevent unfair trade practices.

Efficient administration of the Muscle Shoals project under the Tennessee Valley Act as a demonstration of power production and control.

Concerning the last-mentioned, Mr. David E. Lilienthal, one of the directors of Tennessee Valley Authority, praised the work of the league in his address last evening at the Statler in a meeting which was opened by Gov. Joseph B. Ely. The league, Mr. Lilienthal stated, had played an important part in the development of the Muscle Shoals and the Tennessee Valley program.

"There can be no question," Mr. Lilienthal declared, "but that without the support of organizations of your prestige, Senator George Norris might have fallen short of victory in his decade-long fight to retain the great hydro-electric properties at Muscle Shoals for the use of all the people."

Low Cost Electricity

Declaring that the most serious indictment of the public utility industry is that it has not devoted itself effectively to its primary function of making electricity available at low cost to the American home, he explained that, in addition to the first duty of Tennessee Valley Authority in its power program to set up a "yardstick" by which to measure the fairness of electric rates, it must be a reminder that unless business is carried on by private corporations with a due sense of responsibility to the paramount public interest, the public at any time may assume the function of providing itself with this necessity of community life.

"Private ownership of public utilities," he said, "can survive and flourish only if a new leadership takes the helm of the public utilities industry, a statesmanlike leadership of moderation. The new leadership should demand a real house-cleaning in the industry. No mere changes of names will suffice.

"The public utility industry must cease to oppose every reasonable effort to strengthen regulations. Like other conservatively operated businesses it should write off or write down that portion of its capital structure which does not represent value.

Stop Fooling Investors

"The policy of retiring capital obligations rather than continually refunding should be adopted. The uninformed investors who are misled should be advised of the facts. There should be a whole-hearted recognition of the right of the people to serve themselves with electricity if at any time they are dissatisfied with service through a private agency."

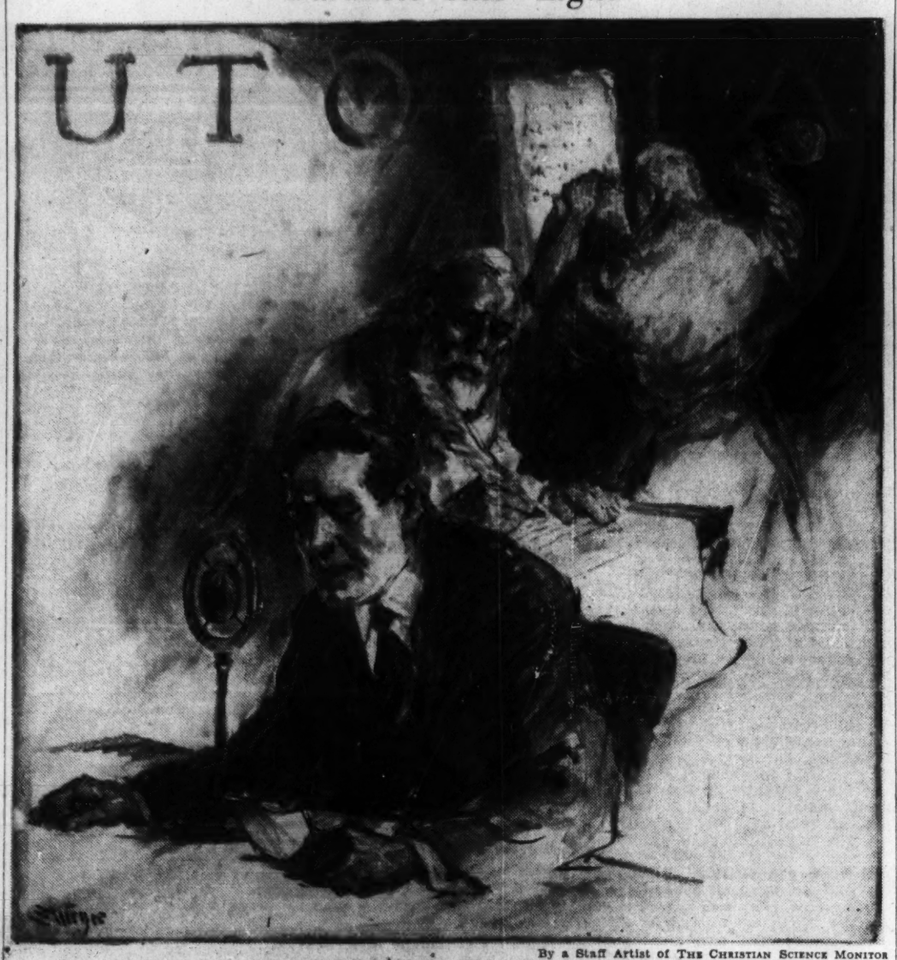
On the subject of "Public Works and Housing," Dr. Paul H. Douglas, professor of political economy at the University of Chicago, and a member of the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA, recommended putting unemployed men to work tearing down the slums and erecting in their place dwellings comparable to the beautiful garden apartments of poverty-stricken Vienna or the houses of Amsterdam and some German industrial cities.

Five-Dollar-a-Room Housing

"The people who need the housing," he stated, "are the unskilled and semi-skilled. The incomes of the average unskilled laborer in boom times did not greatly exceed $1000 a year. If we are to bring housing within the reach of this group we must reduce rents to not more than $5 per month per room, and in some cases not more than $4. In the construction of this housing the Government should not allow itself to be held up by combinations of material men, contractors or workers.

"It is to the credit of our President that he has thrown himself without stint into the battle against hunger, unemployment and depression. It has not been a warfare against persons. It has been and is a war against the impersonal forces of dissolution. The battle has not yet been won, but we are on our way. If by the expenditure of five, 10 or even 15 billions we are able to get out of this depression, it will be the best investment this country has ever made."

Darkness Into Light



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Any Great Ideal Must First Be a Dream

Lerroux Cabinet Resigns in Spain Over Amnesties

Roman Catholic Pressure Believed Cause of Sudden Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, April 25—The entire Spanish Government has resigned. The reason for this sudden development is the action of President Alcala Zamora in insisting that his criticism of the amnesty law should be recorded. The situation arising out of the Government's resignation is everywhere described as highly delicate.

It is well known that the President questioned the wisdom of liberating thousands of "gunmen" under the amnesty law at a time when the authorities are finding it difficult to cope with an increasing wave of crime. Nor does he consider it wise to release Royalists like General Sanjurjo and other officers, lest they should once more attempt to overthrow the Government by force.

The attitude of the Roman Catholics, having made their support of the Prime Minister and the Lerroux government conditional to the freeing of these political prisoners is believed to have provoked a counter-reaction among the Socialists, who suspect the intention of a Royalist coup d'état. Among the factors which brought the present political crisis to a head was the fact that the reinstatement of officers in their posts, the return of confiscated property provided under the amnesty law and the upsetting of legal verdicts already in operation brought serious juridical complications which the Government failed to take into account, although the cabinet contained no fewer than nine lawyers.

The President, having pointed out his objections, decided to sign the amnesty law under protest, as it were, because "no other government can be formed owing to the delicately balanced composition of the present Cortes." He insisted, however, that his views should be recorded officially, upon which the Premier took exception, as indicating want of confidence.

The Left accuses the Roman Catholics of pressing forward their claims arising from their electoral victory, without due regard to the general political situation and the enormous difficulties of keeping the balance between the Right and Left extremes. Such a strong suspicion of the Roman Catholic attitude is felt in some quarters that the Socialists sat until the early hours of this morning deliberating on the possibility of a coup d'état from the Right, and how to meet such an emergency.

The present composition of the Cortes indicates the possibility of the return of Señor Martinez Barrios, a Radical with strong Republican tendencies, but whose loyalty to Señor Lerroux makes it difficult for him to accept office. Should Señor Barrios refuse, the President will be hard put to discover a substitute for a reigning government, which must be urgently found owing to the delicate situation in connection with the outlook for May 1, when the Socialists are determined to declare a general holiday with stoppage of all traffic in Madrid against the wishes of those in power.

Isaiah and Plato Met Needs In Palestine and Greece

(Continued from Page 1)

Righteousness shall girdle the Earth and Faithfulness."

Plato too, had faith in a great light and wrote a parable of people in a cave facing shadows with their backs to the real source of light. Of course he expected the day to come when they would turn round. This Greek philosopher also told a strange story of Atlantis, and put it in such a way that many people down to the present day believe there surely was some such island or continent.

Wrote of Golden Age

Here, Plato wrote, men and women lived with the gods and gained godlike qualities. Though the island was supposed to have sunk yet the idea that there had been a golden age on Atlantis gave evidence that there could be at some future time a similar achievement. Plato also wrote with the idea of pointing out how Good and Beauty are deep in man's soul, as fundamentals upon which a better future could be built.

Plato's Republic pictured a new era when "Guardians" of the people —rulers—were trained, from childhood up, to be statesmen of the highest order. He even went so far as to propose that all children be taken and educated by men and women of great wisdom. Indeed the right training of children was a fundamental in Plato's entire scheme, and he doubted the ability of parents to rear their boys and girls in the most intelligent manner. The Guardians of the state were intrusted with the creation and maintenance of a republic based on Justice and Liberty.

Isaiah, too, is deeply concerned about rulers in his pictures of the future. He thinks of the King upon whose shoulders the government is to rest, at first as a child who is to grow up possessing great qualities—wisdom, "the spirit of council" and of knowledge. This new and idealized ruler was to be of "quick understanding" and, most important to justice, "he shall not judge merely after the sight of his eyes."

Isaiah Looks Further

At last the poor will be judged with righteousness! A noble type of ruler this— But Isaiah goes further and visualizes in his moments of prophecy conditions which are as much hoped for today as when he wrote. He pictures a time exactly as do most rulers today when "They shall beat their swords into plowshares" and the time will come "when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Isaiah would appear to be up-to-date in his ideals of peace. His words have proved through 3000 years unforgettable even when he overstates to drive in his meaning, "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, and the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea."

It must have taken an unlimited amount of optimism and faith for Isaiah to see in imagination such a period of peace among men when at the very time he was writing, Judah was besieged, Syria threatening pillage, Israel and Damascus plotting destruction, and Assyria casting a longing eye in the direction of Jerusalem and its neighbors. His ideal state came as a beautiful relief to perpetual strife and corruption, and his finest passages have been continually grasped and pondered upon by those who have lost hope for immediate reforms.

Not without careful thinking did both Isaiah and Plato make the child all-important in any new era that might arrive. Isaiah ends his picture of all the animals of the earth grazing and lying down together with that line of magnificent insight, "And a little child shall lead them."

He saw among the warlike peoples of the earth entire absence of the spirit to be found in small children who have not learned to fear or to hate. If it is easier for the modern prophet to predict today a warless world, a state of justice and a future in which the child is exalted beyond all things, will it not be to some degree due to the imagination of men such as Plato and Isaiah?

"Where there is no vision the people perish."

Had not the wise one who originated this proverb observed periods of depression and darkness? And perhaps may he not have seen how the words of seers and prophets, the, who dreamed of a happily organized society, brought comfort and then renewed prosperity?

That readers may refresh their memories of some of the world's great visions and may possibly begin to study ideals of governments and rulers more closely, this series of New Deals Past and Present has been planned—selecting the most significant points for today.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service." Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:30-8:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, May 5 and 19, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-240m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-277m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA — Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG — Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Londoners Greet Siam's Royalty On Private Visit

Queen Known to British as Tennis Star of Monte Carlo Games

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 25—The mysterious "Madame R. B." to many French Riviera tennis stars, but none other than Queen Rambai Barni of Siam, and her King, arrived here today on a private visit of several weeks.

The Queen is one of a select band of royal tennis players which includes the King of Sweden and ex-King Alfonso of Spain. Recently at Monte Carlo, with the help of Mr. Henry (Bunny) Austin, second ranking British lawn tennis player, she beat a number of well-known players. King Prajadhipok himself is an efficient squash racquets player. He introduced the game into Siam, where it is now extremely popular.

The King is no stranger to England. He was educated at Eton and at the military academies of Sandhurst and Woolwich and every member of his staff was partly educated here. There is thus a strong personal link between the royal visitor and the country of his education.

Though the King's visit is a private one, there is every reason to believe that he will use the opportunity to meet British statesmen and public men. It is expected that he will reassure them that the rumored proposed construction by Japan of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Kra in southern Siam is unfounded. Certain British publicists have taken the line that such a "Kiel canal" for the East would be a direct threat to Britain's Singapore naval base. Others, however, believe that Britain would be the chief beneficiary.

Todays Times says: "He will be warmly welcomed for personal as well as public reasons, as a kingly and progressive ruler and a good friend of this country and its people." The Times adds the hope that the King may be able to stay long enough to witness a "more genial" Eton-Harrow cricket match. This is a subtle reference to a recent unsuccessful revolt of one of his kinsmen, Prince Bovaradej, who is an old Harrovian.

More Fertilizer Sold

Seasonal sales of farm fertilizer in Mississippi are about double those for the same period last year.

'Picture First' Is Stern Creed Of Camera Hunter in Jungle

Standing Up to Charge of Wild Buffalo as Film Clicks On Is All in a Day's Work for Seeker After Big Game in Malaya

When the action starts and the camera begins to grind on the motion-picture lot of the Malay jungle, the man behind the lens must become for the moment a part of the machinery that is functioning to get a good "take."

Pointing to camera work represented in Mr. Frank Buck's latest film, "Wild Cargo," Mr. LeRoy Phelps, camera man with the expedition, declares with pride that here is one animal picture that is not made, in part, of scenes made in California inclosures. All of it, he says, was filmed in the East, in the various districts where the animals were captured

What does it take to make a good camera man on such a trip? Experience, says Mr. Phelps, the long experience in news-reel work that instills into the operator the prime necessity of getting the picture at any cost. When the moment arrives for the action that is to be recorded the camera must grind, though buffaloes stampede, "rhinos" charge and snakes escape, for this is the stuff of which good pictures are made.

It is the pictures of the jungle animals in their native environment that really thrill the theatergoers, filmed in many cases at such close range that the audience gasps at the sight of the charge of the water buffaloes, the tiger that slinks across the line of vision, and the "flung festoons" of the monkeys and gibbons in their parabolic journeys through the trees. But, back of these pictures, Mr. Phelps explains, is a record of infinite patience and a more than strict attendance to the business at hand when the action starts.

Picture First, Last, Always

It is the picture first, last and always. Mr. Phelps tells of the orders which they received again and again from Mr. Buck. Their job, they were told, was to get the picture regardless of what happened. Therefore, they ground out their film when every impulse bade them go to the rescue of the expedition leader or abandon the camera and take to the trees.

There was the excitement of the buffalo stampede of which Mr. Phelps tells, when the beasts charged through the village, demolishing houses and sending the inhabitants scurrying in panic-stricken flight. All this the audience sees. They see it because the camera man was after a picture, who stuck with his camera and showed that he could "take it."

And not all of it is excitement. There were long hours of waiting in platforms built high up in the trees or on high posts, waiting for the coming of the gibbons to the baited trap; the long vigil over the game trail where the panther will pass. Then, after all the waiting, Mr. Phelps said, the picture may be a failure if the light is wrong. For the picture is made not just by finding the animal, but by finding him when conditions are right for photographing. It is the difficulty of getting this combination that makes such camera work the fascinating occupation that it is.

Thrills of Camera Hunting

This is the thrill of camera hunting. The destructive hunter comes back with his trophy, but the camera man comes back with the whole story, the animal itself and its background included, the whole record of likeness, freedom and setting combined.

The hunter brings back the trophies, but the camera man brings the jungle right into the theater and unrolls the drama of the wild before the gaze of the audience that sits at ease. At least, he does if he is a real camera man, if he has had a background of news-reel work, of taking football crowds, the building of skyscrapers and the launching of ships; if he knows how to forget about everything but focus, lighting and the length of his film. If he has all this he can stick with his camera and take the charge of an enraged "rhino" as it rips through the jungle like a runaway army tank, and then come back with the picture, just to show that it can be done.

And in "Wild Cargo," Mr. Phelps says proudly, there are no faked scenes taken in an inclosure in Hollywood. After seeing the picture in its entirety, the amateur photographer has a very good idea of just how far he has to go to get into the class of the real camera men.

Alumni of CCC

WASHINGTON (AP)—"Happy Days," a publication written by and distributed among members of the CCC, has announced the formation of a "Conservation Corps Reserve," membership in which is limited to former members of the CCC who were honorably discharged.

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P. E. I. Man Wins Fellowship

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., April 25 (AP)—Cedric G. Boulter, scholarship student at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has won a fellowship in Greek archæology in the American School of Classical Studies, at Athens, Greece. It was won in competition with graduate students of universities throughout the United States. He is the son of Mr. J. W. Boulter, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Prince Edward Island, and was an honor graduate of Prince of Wales College here, and of Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S.

Good News from a Monitor Reader

London Terrace

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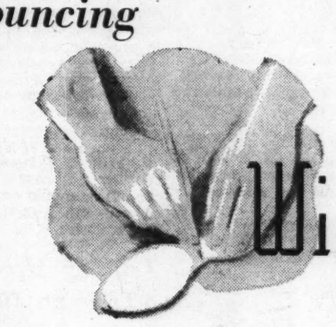

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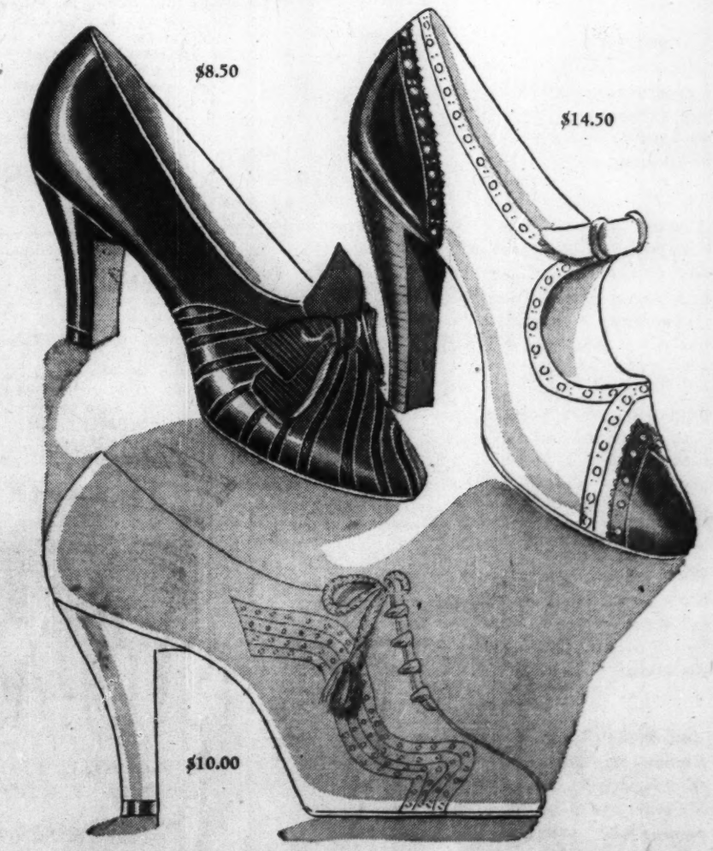

BOGGS & BUHL

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Farm Colony Plan Advanced to Aid Tenant Farmers

Couch Idea Varies From Villages Now in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL, HILL, N. C.—A farm colony plan which he believes is as sensible as it is simple has been advanced by Mr. W. T. Couch, director of the University of North Carolina Press, who recently edited a book embracing a symposium of views on "Culture in the South," which has attracted national attention.

His proposal calls for establishment of numerous farm colonies fashioned after those formed in this State by Mr. Hugh McRae of Wilmington and by the Federal Government at Norris, Tenn. Mr. Couch, however, would establish the farming village on a different basis from Mr. McRae's and would have it less industrialized than the Tennessee colony.

Of the 6,000,000 farmers in the United States, approximately one-half are cotton farmers. One-half of these could raise sufficient cotton both for home use and for export, according to Mr. Couch, provided that they till soil best suitable for cotton production and employ the most improved farming methods.

"Texas can raise cotton several cents cheaper than the states located in the Southeast. Although other sections might become able to produce it as cheaply," he said. "The only sensible thing to do at present is to let Texas raise more."

The press director explains that the majority of cotton farmers are of the tenant class. This is significant due to the fact that many tenant families have been displaced as a result of the government plan for reduction of cotton acreage. Landlords, instead of reducing the number of acres held by each tenant, found it more profitable to dismiss some of the tenants and allow the acreage of the remaining ones to be the same.

"While federal aid has been a good thing," Mr. Couch goes on to say, "it has hurt the tenant farmers a great deal. If allotments were made on the basis of the family-size farm, then the family farm as an economic unit could be protected. But under the present system of making allotments on the amount of cotton produced on a farm in the last five years, or in the last 10 years, the family farm has no chance whatsoever.

"If allotments were made as I have suggested, the remaining tenants could be placed in self-sustaining farm villages. Large numbers of these tenants, who have lost their farms and who are at present reduced to beggary, would welcome any opportunity such as the farm colony would provide."

Mr. Couch has just completed a tour of western North Carolina and parts of Tennessee, during which he discussed his plan with many people. He says all the educators he conversed with thought the plan sound, and that all the farmers he met declared themselves eager to engage in such an enterprise.

Chile Suddenly Calls Women To Vote in Local Elections

Victory Came as Surprise as Crusade Had Lagged During Political Strife

Versatile

Senorita Gabriela Mistral
Chilean Poet, Educator, Public Servant

(Continued from Page 1)

women say it is "unpractical at present."

The women's movement in Chile is only beginning to "rewaken," according to Señora Amanda Labarca Hubertson, wife of the mayor of Santiago, herself a former general supervisor of all the secondary schools, and still a university professor and lecturer of note.

"During the time of political unrest through which Chile has just passed, our country's problems were so much greater than feminine ones that we allowed our own interests to sleep," said Señora Labarca.

Chile now has a woman, Señorita Gabriela Mistral, serving as Consul-General in Madrid. There are at least 20 woman secretaries to law courts and a number of women in high positions in the Government, especially in the education and welfare services. There are woman lawyers and woman doctors and woman dentists and for 30 years women have worked in the post office and in clerical positions generally.

Active in Social Welfare

During the period of unemployment the Government has commandeered the services of some women to help clothe and feed the needy. And women also are active in social welfare in the Club de Senoras and in the women's section of the Union Club.

There are seven lyceums for women in addition to technical schools and professional schools. In the economic field girls are making rapid advances, partly because they work for less salary than men. On the other hand, under the present economic pressure, woman street-car conductors who have been a feature of Chile for many years are fast disappearing.

Social evolution began in Chile fully 15 or 20 years ago so that girls have had freedom to go to the 25 or 30 swimming pools in Santiago and to go about unchaperoned with boys to a greater extent than in other South American countries.

Varied Views on Freedom

Freedom has been on the increase lately although there are some who oppose it. One man said in very positive terms, "I won't allow it for the women of my family. In Chile we go too much to extremes as it is. First our women had too little freedom and now they have too much. It is not good."

A younger man said, "Well, women want to have the same rights as men and we are letting them. Five years ago it would have been unheard of for men to sit in a street car while women stood. Now it frequently happens. I tell you, fellows may take a modern girl out, but they still look for an old-fashioned one to marry. I think things will be better in another five or ten years when girls will feel free but won't think they have to be reckless in order to show everybody that they are free."

So the familiar controversy wages in Chile as it has in the United States, in England, in Germany. Seats in street cars, hats off in elevators, versus civil and political rights. And events march on here as elsewhere, inexorably, whether all people like it or not.

Ballad Singing Helps Forward Gaelic Revival

"Wearin' o' the Green" Used by Teachers to Wake 'Em Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Bursts of joyful ballad singing are to brighten dull history lessons in Irish schools as a result of a Department of Education order urging the teaching of some subjects with the aid of native songs and poems.

This is but one of the new channels which are being explored here to encourage a revival of the Irish language. Dramatic competitions are being organized to promote interest in Gaelic drama and literature.

Love of the language must be fostered in the schools so that it will not be regarded as merely another subject like arithmetic, Mr. Eamon de Valera told a gathering of the Gaelic League here. The President declared that unless the young folk had a real affection for their native speech they would not use it, and a language that was not spoken was dead.

"Both young and old," Mr. de Valera continued, "can come together in the work of reviving the Irish language, irrespective of whatever opinions they may hold about any other matter. This Feis (Congress) and every other in the country is an instrument for the achievement of the unity of the people. The "feiseanna" bring the people together on one platform. Through them the young people get to know one another and find a common bond in helping in the work for the language and the nation."

The President paid tribute to the progress already achieved by the movement to Gaelicize the Free State.

National poetry is seen by many Irish educationists as one of the most effective means of stirring up in children a pride in their race and ambitions to become fine citizens. Youthful impressions are regarded as most sensitive to the appeal of beauty in words and melody. Moreover, musical accompaniment is said to be a considerable help to memory.

So when a class shows signs of flagging under the monotony of date-punctuated accounts of Ireland's past struggles, the teacher will in future be able to rouse them with several verses from some such famous old song as "Wearin' o' the Green":

When law can stop the blades of grass
from growing as they grow;
And when the leaves in summertime their
color dare not show;
Then will I change the color, too, I wear
in my caubeen [hat];
But till that day, plaze God, I'll stick to
wearin' o' the Green.

Or else the young pupils can be launched into a roistering song like Thomas Moore's:

Remember the glories of Brien the brave,
Tho' the days of the hero are o'er. . . .

After which they should be able to absorb a few more dates.

Legendary history as told in the old romantic poems and ballads is not authentic, but, in the opinion of the Gaelic League, it provides a vastly more vivid and realistic background to events than most history books.

Just as Charles Dickens has been said to have given a truer picture of English life in the nineteenth century in his novels than countless tomes of history, laws, and trade statistics, so it is felt Young Ireland must look largely to native literature for its knowledge of the past.

Degrees for 250 Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Approximately 250 young women will receive degrees from the Women's College of the University of North Carolina at commencement next June, according to Miss Mary Taylor Moore, registrar.

Women's Activities

A Crisis in Women's Progress

'Back to Kitchen' Handed Out as a Cure-All

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"OF COURSE, we are having precisely the same difficulty. All women are having the same difficulty. Under the circumstances, the thing is inevitable." Fröken Ingeborg Walin pauses for a moment at the head of the stairs and turns to nod her head in the direction of a door through which she has just come.

In the room on the other side of it, the members of the Open Door Council are busily expressing their dissatisfaction with the state of the economic world in its relation to women, and Fröken Walin—having joined in their discussions during a great part of her holiday in London—is anxious now to impress upon her English colleagues the fact that not only in Great Britain, but in every country in Europe, the same struggle is going on—a struggle, as she says, much harder than that which preceded the granting of the parliamentary franchise more than a decade and a half ago, since economic equality is a much wider, much more intricate business.

Fröken Walin is chief inspector of domestic economy in the schools of Sweden, and on this account she regards it as especially trying that, in the reaction which is making itself felt all over Europe in regard to women's work, the cry is always "Back to the kitchen. Let the women cook!"

"Just as though they could!" she says indignantly. "Just as though, simply because they are women, they must know 'by nature' those things of exquisite skill and precision—the way to weigh, and mix, and bake, and serve, as food should be served!"

In Sweden, women are making a stand against the apparent desire of so-called economic reformers to thrust them, all unprepared, into domestic work. And in Sweden they have a very special reason for doing so. The Scandinavian countries are the only countries in Europe in which the work of the woman home keeper is recognized by law as of equal value to that of the man wage earner in caring for the family. The Swedish housewife is, on this ground, a person of very real importance and she is intensely proud of her legally acknowledged position. All over Sweden, domestic economy continuation schools are in receipt of government grants, and the work of the housewife is, according to Fröken Walin, regarded definitely as a self-supporting profession.

Even the woman who enters domestic service as a trained housekeeper holds the status of a professional worker, and married women who choose to work outside their homes have, up to the present time, regarded their housekeepers as personal friends of immense value.

But danger looms upon the horizon. Fröken Walin is wide awake to it.

Through Parliament, with increasing persistency, are running questions: What about the married women in the Civil Service? What about women in other services? In a time of economic difficulty, ought two salaries to be going into one home?

"You see where it is leading," says Fröken Walin, and she descends a few more stairs. If the married woman is forced back into her home, she will not have sufficient money to pay her professional housekeeper, who will lose her job. Unaccustomed to her new surroundings, the married woman will call in the aid of such women as she can afford to pay. These women will come from the ranks of the miscellaneous occupations out of which, in favor of men workers, it is proposed to turn them. With an influx of untrained domestic workers, the whole basis of home life will be upset, the whole high standard which has been striven for with so much enthusiasm will be pulled down.

But, of course, Swedish women constitute a force to be reckoned with. Going down the remainder of the stairs and coming to a halt at the foot of them, Fröken Walin tells of how, especially in Gothenburg and the south, where the "back to the kitchen" doctrine of other countries has gained most ground, Swedish women are making a stand. The lead has come from the women of the Social Democratic Party, who hold that democracy is a thing not to be yielded lightly. Meetings are being held, propaganda of the right kind is going on.

"Such nonsense to say that woman is born a cook!" says Fröken Walin and, under the brim of her hat, her blue eyes twinkle. "We do so much want to work with men and not against them, but really, if they cannot or will not understand—"

Rougher Fabrics for Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THIS season is the first spring in many years that rougher fabrics are assuming the rôle of first place in men's suits as well as topcoats for town and business wear and in the country also—materials such as tweeds, shetlands and cheviots. Of course flannels will hold their usually prominent place in suits for wear later in the season. While these rougher fabrics are ordinarily associated with fall and winter, the new ones for this spring are made of lighter weight materials. They wear well and are comfortably cool. In addition to this they tailor well and the colorings are brought out in attractive natural shades—heather mixtures, browns, grays, blues and some greens.

For Business Wear

Among the suits the belted or by-swing back coats are becoming popular for business wear in the darker colors and incidentally this coat can be worn for suburban wear with flannels or slacks. In this regard there seems to be a tendency to borrow from England—styles in clothes not quite so dressy but with high regard for comfort, hence the rougher fabrics. Among the more dressy materials for spring and summer the double breasted suit is fast becoming more popular, perhaps one of the reasons being that the waistcoat can be eliminated, thus gaining comfort without detracting from one's appearance. While chalk and pencil stripes will be worn there is a strong tendency toward the popularity of Glen Urquhardts in Saxony fabrics, which resemble flannels in softness.

In topcoats among the smarter designs, double breasted models are fast gaining in popularity over the slip-on box model coat. The drape model (much less draped than last season) is preferred by the young men. The materials are diagonals and tweeds, gray being in the lead and tans second, while the demand for covert cloth seems to be gaining ground. Some of the coverts are being shown with several rows of stitches around the bottoms, on the bottom of the sleeves and also on the collar. A fly-front model covert cloth topcoat with outside tick of pocket at waistline, worn with a lightweight bowler hat is considered smart. This can be worn with rough tweedy suitings.

In country clothes, that is, sports coats and separate slacks, brown coat and gray slacks seem to look well together, as well as the white linen, double breasted jacket, with the same gray slacks. Many of the new sports jackets are shown in attractive checks, hounds tooth patterns, and these permit more than one combination with various slacks, such as plaids, plain grays or gaberdines, as well as whites. For wear with the above, dark colored shirts in check patterns and plain colors show off well with striped bow ties.

The black Homburg seems to have settled down as an established fashion in this country for men about town, having had a run of about a year in London before gaining acceptance on this side. There is quite a decided trend toward darker colors this spring and the Homburg gives an air of smartness to those who can wear them. Snap brims are still holding their own.

Soft Collar Shirts Gain

Tab collar shirts are still standard in the wardrobes of many men and probably will be for a long time to come because they combine a trim appearance with a maximum of comfort. Then again the rounded collar worn with a pin has its own smartness and the button down style is making a brave attempt to gain popularity. All in all, soft collar shirts are gaining more and more over stiff collar styles. Of course one must remember, some men should always wear stiff collars because it enhances their neat, well groomed appearance.

While foulard ties for spring have always been considered good, there is strong evidence of foulard pocket handkerchiefs being worn also, not necessarily matching the ties. The darker colors such as blue and red with small patterns lend a smart contrast when in the top pocket of the sack suit.

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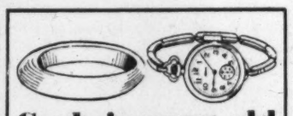

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Refreshing the Home?
You can get some worth-while decorating ideas from the Monitor-advertised furniture stores. Antique dealers are another source of information, and there's many a helpful hint in the advertisements of manufacturers of products for the home.

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Or Are You a Brunette?

Your Type Depends on the Color of Skin, Not Hair

How to Look Your Best—8

By Ruth Kimball Denmead

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are almost as many types of brunettes as blondes. We run the scale from the pale brunette to the vivid, with all the variations in between, and each has an individual dress problem.

People are really placed in type by the color of their skin rather than their hair and eyes. All brunettes, except the pale brunettes, have for the basic quality of their skin, olive. Of course it is only a tint, but it is olive. We also have the olive tints in our hair. Very few people have actually black hair and then it is a blue-black, which has a much cooler effect than the brown hair with the olive tints, which brunettes possess in varying shades.

I am a pale brunette, though you might not guess it. We have a much better chance of keeping up with our sisters, the vivid brunettes, than we used to, through the art of make-up. It is an art, though many of us do not make it such. One must analyze her own type, and if one uses make-up, one must learn her own rouge, lipstick, and powder. Then no matter how the advertisements read or how persuasive the blonde saleswoman is one must stick to it.

Very few of us are born with actual beauty, but that need not prevent us from acquiring beauty. There are two ways. Beauty from without by studying and recognizing our best as well as our worst qualifications; then accentuating our best, so that the worst is just our own little secret. Second, beauty from within. One may have beauty of face and figure, and an ugly attitude of mind showing through, and see people turn to watch the plain sister who has love shining through.

I think the effect of coloring is greater on brunettes than on any other one type. In fact the pale olive brunette is considered the hardest type to dress correctly from a color standpoint. Colors can change their skin so radically.

Always Be on the Alert

Your costumes should increase the attractiveness of your coloring. Do not use powerful colors that will overwhelm your natural coloring. Coloring of the individual changes with summer and winter, with good health or not so good, and with age. Do not think that because you find a becoming color you are settled for life. Always be on the alert. Recognize, acknowledge, and correct your defects. Colors change the appearance of the skin by two methods—reflection and contrast. A red tone may reflect red or an entirely different tone, its complementary color. Vivid colors are inclined to court the complementary color.

Intense colors decrease natural coloring. Not one out of ten women should wear large areas of vivid coloring. The vivid brunette can wear vivid colors better than any other type. Dark colors are extremely good for the vivid brunette, but not so good for the pale brunette unless relieved by a dash of strong color or softened at the neck with cream.

Pale brunettes should never wear black next to their faces. Light colors reflect light, therefore make a dark skin seem darker by contrast. Warm, pale tones are the most becoming. Dark blue is never good for the pale brunette. The reason is because it does nothing for you. Your eyes and hair are not stimulated by blue, so you reflect its complementary color (yellow) in your skin. Vivid brunettes *may* wear dark blue if combined with red or some other vivid, flattering color. Brunettes must be careful of yellows or they will bring out additional yellow in their skin. Use the golds and yellows with an orange cast in preference to yellow.

The Vivid Type

The vivid brunette can wear strong colors as well as most dark colors, especially in warm tones such as rich dark red, bright red, dark brown, warm and rosy beiges, golden orange to ivory, and shades of light and dark green. Greens furnish the biggest range in shades outside of the orange (from pale yellow through the browns and reds). Not only do they benefit from the complementary color—red—which stimulates the color in their skin and hair, but green tends to clear their skin and make it seem pale. I remember in boarding school when I wanted to look pale, so I could get out of doing something, I always wore a green dress and no make-up—though not understanding the reason of its effect then. The reason is that green has the same basic value as a brunette's skin (olive), but in much stronger value, thus our skin looks pale by comparison.

Greens combined with gold, peach, or dark and light shades of green, or with furs like fitch and red fox, are splendid combinations for brunettes, pale brunettes especially. If you are a pale brunette and for one reason or another—you work, for instance—must wear black, choose a black with luster and combine it with metal cloth, gold, peach, and greens of rather vivid, soft hues. Red has to be very skillfully used with black to be flattering to the pale brunette. When a pale brunette tries vivid colors in large areas, she will find them more flattering if worn in the evening or combined with dark accessories. The vivid brunette wears black alone or in combination with colors beautifully.

The brunette with olive skin is much more subdued than her vivid sister. If she wishes to, she can produce about the same effect by rouging, and therefore, wear the same colors in softer grayed tones. Avoid light or cool bright colors as they accentuate the yellowness of the skin. Neutral colors such as tans and grays should never be worn by the pale brunette, but may be worn by the vivid brunette combined with colors.

The last and the one we see the fewest of is the brunette with the fair pale skin, dark eyes and hair. She is very lovely and can wear many more colors than her sisters with the olive in their skins. She is not as lovely in vivid colors as in cooler ones. Dark colors emphasize the paleness of the skin and she must be careful not to contrast it too greatly. Black and white are stunning, or flesh and black, creams or ivories. She can wear almost all shades of brown, blue, green, gray, orchid, red-violet, dark reds, mustard, amber, yellow and pinks. If this type uses make-up she should use little, accentuating the lips mostly. A rouge with red-violet base is better for her than the orange base rouge used by other brunettes.

The color of the hair is brightened by tones of the same color as hair, in duller hues or by complementary colors. If one wears the same tone as the hair in deeper, richer shade, the hair will seem faded. Use practically the same plan for stimulating the eyes.

This series is running on Wednesdays.

Smart Lines

Made of Oatmeal Tweed.

Fitted coat, with a flared skirt, and the split back. Contrasting buttons of bamboo wood, are its only trim. Imported from London by Bonwit Teller, New York.

Books for Etiquette Fans

With Other Helps on the Study of Courtesy

Etiquette in Daily Living—24

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH this and the following article this series on Etiquette comes to a close, leaving many, many points not even touched upon. For those who have been interested in the subject and who wish to make true culture their goal, however, there stretches away an open road ahead with helps all along the way.

In the first place there are the books on etiquette, which discuss in detail matters barely referred to in this series and which include subjects not mentioned. Of these Emily Post's "Etiquette" remains a standard and is a best seller in this field, according to reports from various bookstores. The last edition contains a chapter of questions and answers which brings it up to date and gives the present usage, which in some cases is different from that cited in earlier editions. Reference has been made to this book from time to time in this series. Other books which have been quoted from are given below. Edith Ordway's "Etiquette of Today" is old-fashioned in spots, as will be the case sooner or later with any book which discusses fashions either of dress or behavior. But in the chapters in which the author deals with fundamentals there is much to think about. These are well worth a perusal. "Vogue's Book of Etiquette" has weight because of its authorship. "Office Etiquette" by Ida White Parker (Ronald Press Company, New York) has some interesting points for those in business. "Manners" by Helen Hathaway (E. P. Dutton & Co.) is a book of much detail, very concentrated but with helpful points. "Manners For Millions" by Sophie C. Hadida (Doubleday, Doran & Co.) is a recent book (1932). It is not so inspirational nor so eloquently persuasive toward elegance and distinction as some of the other books, nor does it dig deep into the fundamentals upon which manners are founded. However, it is unique in that it touches upon many subjects, not usually handled in etiquette books, which everyday folks may like to have discussed or at least be reminded of. For this reason it is helpful.

All of the above books are worth looking through carefully and reading at least in spots. On technical subjects, such as etiquette, it is of value to have some speaking acquaintance with several authorities. This is usually more broadening than confining one's knowledge of the subject to one book, however admirable it may be. Most experts agree on the important points, but they often come at their subjects from such different angles that it stretches one's thought to dip into them all. It will pay one to spend several hours at a library browsing among the books on etiquette. Bookstores are usually very cordial about encouraging an interested person to take all the time he wants to become acquainted with books on special subjects. Having become familiar with some of the best, probably the etiquette fan will want to own one standard book for quick reference.

Saving Clippings

Another suggestion that will keep burning the glow of enthusiasm for so important a theme is a scrapbook or clipping file. Some people are ardent scrapbook advocates. For others it may prove helpful to use folders such as are sold (usually for two cents or less) for file use. These folders have several advantages over the scrapbook. For one thing, they can be added to, indefinitely, with little corresponding bulk; also they are easily reclassified as they grow; and what is very important, they take practically no time to set up. It is quite a chore to paste clippings neatly into a scrapbook, especially if they must be cut to fit. For this reason many a worthy beginning has come to an untimely end. On the other hand, a clipping can be popped into its folder without more ado. If a clipping is very choice it can be mounted on a piece of typewriter paper before being placed in the file. Such a project (either scrapbook or file) is valuable not only in keeping one's interest at white heat but in bringing one constantly up to date on such points as are subject to fashion's whims.

Still another help consists in making notes of one's own on the subject. These may be kept in a looseleaf notebook or they may be written on neat papers of uniform size and pasted into the scrapbook or, better still, written on cards and kept in the clipping file. These notes can include bits that cannot be clipped or quotations on correlative subjects found in one's general reading; questions not yet answered to one's own satisfaction; one's own observations on his experiences and his deductions therefrom as his thoughts on the subject grow and expand. So much for the start-off.

A Question of Good Taste

But even if one could quote voluminously from the etiquette books and knew exactly on what page to find the discussion of finger-bowls, say, or wedding invitations, he might still on occasion find himself in a sorry plight as far as good manners are concerned. There are necessarily great waste spaces—a no man's land—not treated of in these books and thumbing through the pages will do the unfortunate person no good. None of these technical books pretend to cover every exigency in human relationships that can befall one. So that anyone who wants more than a surface knowledge that may prove inadequate in the midst of a crisis and leave him sadly in the lurch must set about cultivating taste, or "good taste" as it is generally called. Equipped with this he can wander through the world safely while without it he walks always on the verge of a precipice though he carries his etiquette manuals forever under his arm. He must cultivate a "feeling" for manners just as by dint of certain processes one acquires a "feeling" for words or taste in dress or music or art or a "feeling" for poetry.

How is one to cultivate good taste then, that is the question. A quotation from Locke printed in a recent Christian Science Monitor is a clear chart that will help to steer one on his way. "Education," it says, "begins the gentleman; but reading, good company and reflection finishes him."

This question will be further discussed next week.

This series of 25 articles ends next Wednesday.

Convention Hostess for Clubs

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE season of conventions has again arrived. Two are being held this month: The National League of Women Voters is meeting in Boston, Mass., and the National League of American Pen Women in Washington, D. C.

In June—26 to 29—the American Home Economics Association will convene in New York City, and on the 21st, 22d, and 23d, of the same month an interesting group of writers, members of Theta Sigma Phi, an organization for women in journalism, will meet in Indianapolis, Ind.

The Matrix is the official magazine of the last named organization. In a recent issue of that publication Miss Helen Jo Scott Mann tells what a convention hostess should know. Many of her suggestions apply as well to the small gathering of county or city federations as to larger conventions, so we pass them along.

* * *

First, the invitation to an organization to meet at a certain place may be given with such real zest and carry with it such a welcoming spirit that it will be almost irresistible while it remains dignified. Miss Mann suggests for example: ". . . and we'd be so glad if Theta Sigma Phi would accept our invitation to hold its next convention with us. Won't you all come?"

A convention hostess, once the invitation has been accepted, will keep in close touch with those who are procuring speakers and will arrange for their entertainment, transportation, etc., if that is not definitely delegated to other committees.

Souvenirs, favors, table decorations, and other incidentals which will make luncheons and dinners "different" will be part of her duties.

Entertainments, excursions to places of interest, receptions, will come under her supervision as head of all arrangements. Miss Mann remarks that "conventions are primarily for business and too much gadding about in hurried convention days is not to be encouraged."

Stationery, postage, telegrams, and other incidentals, the convention hostess will see are attended to.

* * *

A convention hostess, then, it would seem is a glorified home hostess, or at least an expanded home hostess. If she is a wise one, she will be the adviser or executive to whom committee heads who have in charge many details may refer in order to eliminate duplication of arrangements and effort.

Like a party at home a convention, if well conducted, will seem to run itself while the power behind the arrangements is quietly and efficiently "on the job."

Miss Mann closes her article as follows: "It takes time and thought and hard labor of a group working closely together under an able executive. And then when the convention days arrive it becomes a 24-hour-a-day job until the last guest has been waved out of sight—and the last bill paid."

For the Candy Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Marshmallow Fudge

Melt over hot water
1 square unsweetened chocolate.
Stir in
2 cups sugar
1 cup cream
Few grains salt. Cook to the boiling point, stirring constantly. Continue cooking, stirring occasionally, 234 degrees F., or until a few drops form a soft ball when dropped into cold water. Remove from heat. Add
4 marshmallows and
1 tablespoon butter. Cool at room temperature, without stirring, for 10 minutes. While candy is cooling, arrange
24 marsmallows in bottom of greased 8x8-inch pan. Beat candy until thick and creamy. Pour over marshmallows. When cool, cut into squares with sharp knife.

* * *

Brown-Eyed Susans

Mix together in top of a double boiler
2 well-beaten egg yolks
½ cup cream
⅔ cup sugar
Cook 5 minutes, or until it thickens. Add
4½ squares unsweetened chocolate, melted, and
½ teaspoon vanilla
Chill for several hours or overnight, if possible. Then shape into rolls ½ inch in diameter. Cover with uncooked fondant by shaping a smooth, flat piece and wrapping it around the chocolate roll. Chill until hardened, then cut into 1-inch slices. Makes about 4 dozen.

* * *

Uncooked Fondant

Melt in bowl set over hot water
¼ cup butter. Add
4 cups confectioners sugar. Then stir in
¼ cup cream
Knead the mixture until smooth and well blended.

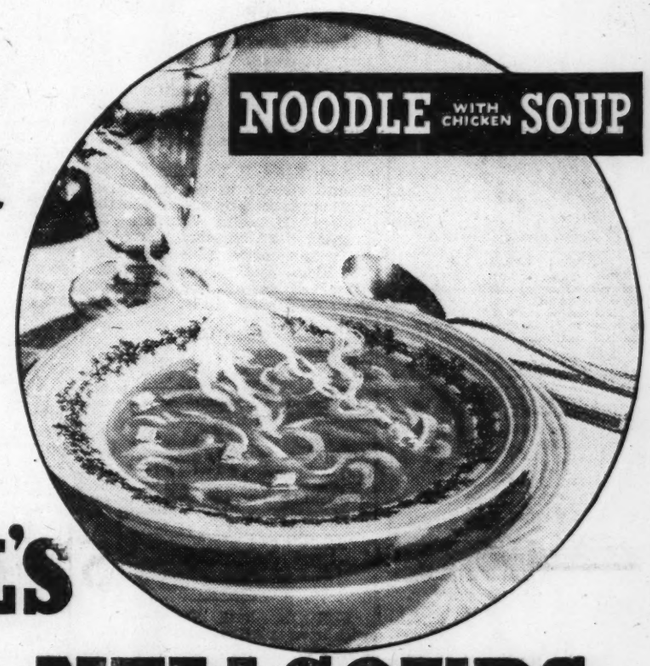
* * *

Marshmallow Balls

Melt in top of double boiler
2 squares unsweetened chocolate. Stir in
1 cup cream
½ cup sugar
Cook 10 minutes, or until mixture thickens. Drop in, one at a time,
14 marshmallows halved, and coat with chocolate. Remove and roll in
1 cup chopped nuts. Put on waxed paper to harden.

Good news for your appetite

CAMPBELL'S 2 delicious NEW SOUPS



What would the great soup-chef produce if he made Noodle Soup? Wouldn't he give to this fine, hearty old favorite a fresh goodness and delight? No need to wonder about that, for the answer is at your grocer's now, in the new Campbell's Noodle Soup which has won such an instant success!

And what have Campbell's done to create a distinctly original, vastly better Noodle Soup? They have made it so rich in chicken that your taste experiences a new delight — Noodle Soup exactly as you have always hoped to enjoy it.

Tempting egg noodles, steeped in chicken broth of extra strength, garnished with choicest chicken meat. What a soup for the hungry!

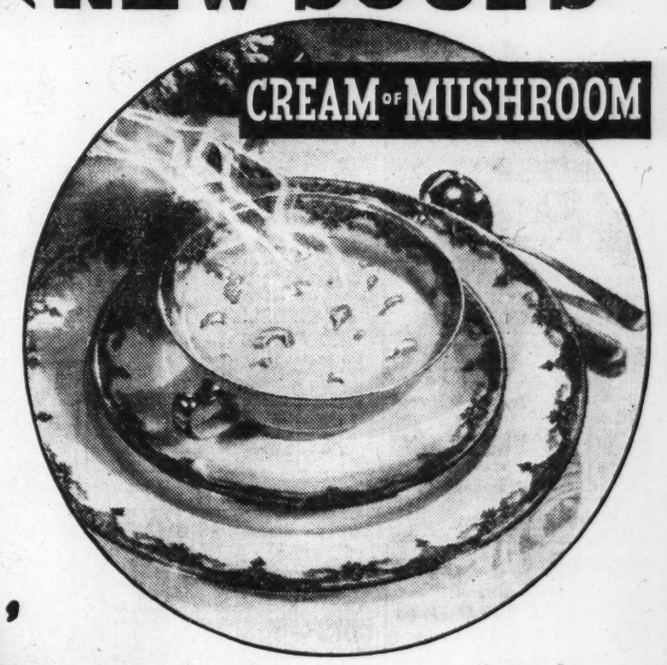
The price—the same as other Campbell's Soups!

Campbell's NOODLE WITH CHICKEN SOUP

21 kinds to choose from...

Asparagus	Mulligatawny
Bean	Mushroom (Cream of)
Beef	Mutton
Bouillon	Noodle with chicken
Celery	Ox Tail
Chicken	Pea
Chicken-Gumbo	Pepper Pot
Clam Chowder	Printanier
Consommé	Tomato
Julienne	Vegetable
Mock Turtle	Vegetable-Beef

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL



Something new and delicious for your table—Campbell's Mushroom Soup!

Every day to the Campbell's kitchens come the finest of fresh, cultivated, whole mushrooms—the quality served on the most elaborate tables. These mushrooms, in a smooth, full-flavored purée are blended with fresh, sweet cream—40 per cent butter-fat—so thick it will hardly pour. The soup is liberally garnished with tempting tidbits of mushroom.

The cream in Campbell's Mushroom Soup is double-thick so that when an equal quantity of water is added, the soup has the delightful smoothness and creaminess you so enjoy.

The price—the same as other Campbell's Soups!

Campbell's CREAM OF MUSHROOM

No Need For Compromise

Haven't you often said, "I like these shoes for looks, and these for fit"? Wasn't it your despair that both were not in a single pair? You can end that situation at any store where

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women

ENNA JETTICK

189 Sizes and Widths
1 to 12
AAAAAA to EEE

Shoes are sold. They have the inbuilt qualities that make feet feel at home, and the outer lines and designs that make them truly smart. A happy solution to your footwear problem, needing no compromise, awaits you at your Enna Jettick dealer's.

ENNA JETTICK SHOES, INC.
Auburn, N. Y.

$5 and $6

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

Fine Foods FOR BABY

Babies all over the land have grown rosy-cheeked and sturdy on their Gerber menus. Gerber's Strained Vegetables and Cereal are specially prepared and finely strained for tiny digestive systems. Extra-special care in every step of processing plus the finest of exclusive equipment is the reason why you can feed your Baby no better foods than Gerber's. Below is the complete Gerber variety for Baby.

Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values . . . *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet . . . *Carrots*, very nourishing . . . *Green Beans*, for variety . . . *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . *Beets* . . . and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

Gerber's
9 Strained Foods for Baby

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DRESS SHIELDS
AS LOW AS 25¢ A PAIR

U.S. Wightman Cup Team Named—Indoor Polo Championships at Chicago

Helen Jacobs Wightman Cup Team Captain

Misses Marble, Babcock Cruickshank, Palfrey on Tennis Squad

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Helen Hull Jacobs, United States tennis champion, has been named captain of a young American team to defend the Wightman Cup against the English at Wimbledon June 15 and 16.

Selected with her by the cup committee to carry America's colors in the international tennis competition are three fellow Californians, Alice I. Marble of San Francisco, Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, and Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana and the little New England star, Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass.

It will be Miss Jacobs's eighth campaign in the twelfth renewal of the rivalry instituted in 1923, but only one other member of the team, Miss Palfrey, has played more than once She was a member in 1930, '32 and '33. It is the first time for Miss Cruickshank, while Miss Babcock and Miss Marble were selected last year.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., a member of every team except that of 1926 and captain last year, although she did not play, recently removed herself from consideration. She is not completely recovered as yet from the back injury which forced her to default to Miss Jacobs in the national finals last summer and did not want to risk a further setback by too early a start this spring.

The team, on the basis of national ranking, is the strongest that could be named. Miss Jacobs is No. 1 on the national list, Miss Marble No. 3, Miss Palfrey No. 4, Miss Babcock No. 5 and Miss Cruickshank No. 6. Mrs. Moody is second ranked player.

Except for Miss Cruickshank, who replaces Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, the lineup is the same as that which played so sensationally last August at Forest Hills to defend the cup after Mrs. Moody had declared herself out of active participation on the eve of the matches.

Miss Jacobs won both of her singles matches and paired with Miss Palfrey to take one of the doubles encounters. Miss Palfrey won the odd singles to give the United States victory, 4 matches to 3.

Although the definite lineup against the British team, not yet named, has not been decided, it is probable that Miss Jacobs, Miss Marble and Miss Palfrey will take the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 singles assignments, Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey the No. 1 doubles and Miss Marble and either Miss Babcock or Miss Cruickshank the No. 2 doubles.

The Wightman Cup series consists of five singles and two doubles, with the No. 1 and No. 2 singles nominees each playing two matches.

The United States has won the last three years, at Forest Hills in 1931 and 1933, and at Wimbledon in 1932, and leads in the series, 7 matches to 4.

The American team will sail from New York May 10, going first to Paris to compete in the French title play at Auteuil May 24-June 3. From there they will cross the Channel to London for the cup matches and, regardless of the outcome, stay over for the Wimbledon championships June 25-July 7.

Harvard Divides With Columbia on Diamond

Harvard and Columbia divided their doubleheader on Soldiers Field yesterday afternoon, Harvard winning the first, 4 to 1, and Columbia the second, 6 to 2. The results place Harvard second in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing.

Capt. Eddie F. Loughlin Jr., '34, pitched cleverly in the first game, proving particularly effective in the pinches. H. John Adzigian, '36, Crimson third baseman, starred at bat with a homer, triple and single. The Lions hit timely and took advantage of Harvard misplays to win the second game easily. The score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Harvard	1	0	0	0	3	0	x	4	6	2
Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Loughlin and Maguire; Meisel and Brominski. Umpires—Gardella and Kelleher. Time—1h. 25m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Columbia	0	0	0	3	0	3	x	6	6	1
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	4

Batteries—DeBettencourt and Brominski; Braggiotti, Lincoln and Maguire. Losing pitcher—Braggiotti. Umpires—Gardella and Kelleher. Time—1h. 35m.

Ladies' Golf Union Reverses Its Stand

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—Faced with open rebellion from several of its leading players the Ladies' Golf Union today reversed an earlier stand and announced that a player in the championship tournaments could, as heretofore, write about the matches for the newspapers.

Among those "lady journalists" who had protested the ban are Enid Wilson, present British champion, and Diana Fishwick, a previous titleholder. Miss Fishwick had threatened court action if the rule was not rescinded.

"I am not surprised," Miss Fishwick said when told of the union's action. "I expected it. They could do nothing else."

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	18	4	.818
Missions	14	7	.667
San Francisco	12	9	.571
Sacramento	10	11	.476
Oakland	9	13	.409
Seattle	8	13	.381
Hollywood	8	13	.381
Portland	6	15	.286

Results April 24

Los Angeles 11, Sacramento 1.
San Francisco 8, Oakland 7 (10 innings).
Missions at Seattle, postponed.
Hollywood at Portland, postponed.

Restaurants

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17 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standards.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Sea Grill of Distinction
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners served daily; also a la Carte
Luncheons 35c, 50c, 75c
Dinners 60c, 80c, 90c, 1.25

Hotel Bellevue
Restaurant and Cafeteria
Corner Bowdoin and Beacon Streets
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
The best food at moderate prices

Brittany Coffee Shop
222 NEWBURY STREET, near Exeter
Dinner, 5:30 to 8:00....60c, 85c, $1, $1.25
Luncheon, 11:30 to 2 Tea, 3:30 to 5
Sunday Dinner, $1 French Supper, $1

CLEARWAY COFFEE SHOP
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BREAKFAST—7:30 to 10
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DINNER—5 to 7
Chicken Dinner Every Wed. Night

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Inn and Tea Room
Strictly Home Cooked Food at Moderate Prices
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Weekday Dinner 75c
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CHICAGO

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RESTAURANT
No music . . . no beer or liquor . . . just good, wholesome food
All Women Cooks
118 NO. DEARBORN ST.
Chicago

Cubs Win Sixth Straight Game Defeating Reds

Giants, Braves, Pirates Also Take Contests in National Race

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	6	0	1.000
New York	6	1	.857
Brooklyn	4	2	.667
Boston	3	3	.500
St. Louis	1	5	.183
Cincinnati	1	5	.183
Philadelphia	0	7	.000

Results April 24

Boston 5, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 2.
New York 11, Philadelphia 7.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 4.

In their first home appearance of the National League baseball season, the Chicago Cubs won their sixth straight victory yesterday afternoon at Wrigley Field, defeating the Cincinnati Reds by 3 to 2. Charlie Grimm's club jumped on Dazzy Vance for three doubles and two singles in the first inning and scored all of their runs. They could not do a thing in the scoring line against Benny Frey and Don Brennan, but as it turned out those three runs were all they needed.

Guy Bush pitched for the Cubs and although touched for eight hits, came through smartly in the pinches. Shiver batted in both of Cincinnati's runs, one of them with a home run. Klein, Grimm and Jurges each had two hits for the winners.

The New York Giants proved that they can sing the ball once in a while, when they pounded Philadelphia pitching for an 11-to-7 triumph yesterday at Baker Field. Hal Schumacher, who pitched most of the game for the world baseball champions, and Mel Ott, each hit a pair of homers, accounting for eight of their team's runs. Ott also hit a single. Austin Moore, Philadelphia's starting pitcher, was touched for 10 hits in 4 1-3 innings.

Although it was the Phillies' home opening, only about 7500 people attended. Manager Jimmy Wilson of the Phils hit a homer.

Boston's National League opening was a success in every way except attendance, for the Braves beat the Brooklyn Dodgers 5 to 3. Only about 7000 fans looked on. The Tribe hit the ball hard all afternoon and had all five of their runs before Brooklyn could get a man home. Fred Frankhouse, who started pitching for the locals, did fine work until he suddenly went wild in the sixth inning. Walter Betts relieved him with the bases full and only one out, and managed to retire the Dodgers without further scoring.

Wally Berger hit his second home run of the season for the Braves in the third inning, the ball sailing into the left field bleachers about halfway up. Walter Beck started pitching for the Dodgers, but he was not effective.

Freddy Lindstrom, Pittsburgh Pirate left fielder, made only one hit yesterday at Forbes Field, but it was a long home run over the distant left-center field fence with two men on in the ninth inning. The drive gave the Bucs a 5-to-4 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals. Jess Haines was pitching for the Cards at the time. Pinch-hitter Earl Grace and Wally Roettger were on base when Lindstrom stepped to the plate. Leon Chagnon, who worked the ninth, was the winning pitcher. The scores by innings:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	9	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	8	0

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Vance, Frey, Brennan and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Barr and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 54m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	1	11	15	3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	7	8	1

Batteries—Schumacher, Hubbell and Richards; Moore, Hansen, Grabowski, Kleinhans and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Schumacher. Losing pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—2h. 30m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	x	5	10	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	8	1

Batteries—Frankhouse, Betts and Hogan; Beck, Munns, Benge, Perkins and Lopez, Berres. Winning pitcher—Frankhouse. Losing pitcher—Beck. Umpires—Rigler, Stark and Stewart. Time—1h. 57m.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	5	9	1
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	7	1

Batteries—Meine, Chagnon and Veltman; Walker, Haines and Davis. Winning pitcher—Chagnon. Losing pitcher—Haines. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—2h. 25m.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	5	2	.714
Rochester	4	2	.667
Syracuse	2	1	.667
Montreal	3	3	.500
Toronto	2	2	.500
Albany	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	4	.333
Baltimore	2	5	.286

Results April 24

Newark 1, Rochester 0.
Montreal 6, Baltimore 2.
Buffalo at Albany, postponed.
Toronto at Syracuse, postponed.

Brown Elects Staniels

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25 (AP)—James O. Staniels of Manchester, N. H., has been elected captain of the Brown varsity wrestling team. Staniels wrestles in the 145 and 155-pound classes, and was runner-up in the New England intercollegiate meet this spring. He prepared for Brown at Manchester High School and never participated in athletics until he entered Brown.

Amusements

BOSTON

BOSTON GARDEN—5 DAYS ONLY
TWICE DAILY Beg.
TUES. AFT'N MAY 1
Performances 2 & 8—Doors Open 1 & 7
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Entire Upper Balcony UNRESERVED 75c Incl. Tax
Ticket Sales Open Friday, April 27 at Boston Garden and Filene's

RKO KEITH'S THEATRE
Now Playing
A New Triumph for the Producers of "King Henry VIII"
"CATHERINE THE GREAT"
with the Blazing New Star
ELIZABETH BERGNER
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JR.

Thursday Morning Musical at the
RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
for the benefit of unemployed musicians
May 3, at Eleven O'Clock
CARL FRIEDBERG
PIANIST
Guest tickets $2.50 at Hall on day of concert.

EDOUARD
DU BURON
And Dance Group
REPERTORY THEA., Wed. Eve., Apr. 25, 8:30
Tickets now on sale at Box Office
$1.65 $1.10 80c 55c

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:20.

The THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE HELEN MENKEN
with
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:20

HELEN GAHAGAN FRANCES STARR EDITH BARRETT
In Dan Totheroh's play about the Brontes
MOOR BORN
with GLENN ANDERS
PLAYHOUSE, W. 48 St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Walker Cup Team on Its Way

WITH the United States Walker Cup team on its way to Scotland for the famous amateur golf team match between Uncle Sam and John Bull, the first of several big international athletic competitions is fast approaching. The cup match will take place at St. Andrews, May 11 and 12, and then most or all of the players will take part in the British amateur championship, which will be held at Prestwick beginning May 21. That means that before another five weeks have passed, two of the biggest of the golfing fixtures of 1934 will have been decided.

Cup Batle Should Be Very Close

Great Britain has never won the Walker Cup. It has come very close, both times at St. Andrews, but the Americans have always managed to keep on the right side of the slate. This year promises to furnish another very close battle, with the representatives of John Bull having the best prospects of winning that they have ever had. Playing the match on St. Andrews is generally considered as giving the British an advantage, as those links have peculiarities all their own, and those who have become familiar with them have a considerable advantage over the golfer who has never played them. Even ten days' practice, which is about the time the Americans will have there before the match starts, is not enough to give the stranger much of a chance to become familiar with them.

Americans Have Strong Team

The American team of 1934 is one of the strongest that has ever been sent across the Atlantic in quest of the cup. It is also noted for the fact that it is well divided between seasoned veterans and young stars. Its captain, Francis Ouimet of Boston, who has been on every United States Walker Cup team, is one of the best and most popular golfers of the day. He won his first big championship way back in 1913 when he defeated Edward Ray and Harry Vardon in a famous playoff for the United States open championship. And to show he is still among the best, he won the United States amateur in 1931 for the second time. Two other veterans are H. Chandler Egan of Del Monte, Calif., who won the United States amateur way back in 1904 and 1905 and Maxwell R. Marston of Philadelphia, United States amateur champion in 1923. Among the younger generation are John Goodman of Omaha, United States open champion; George T. Dunlap Jr. of New York, United States amateur champion, and John N. Fischer, University of Michigan star, record-breaking medalist in last year's United States amateur. It is also interesting to note that, although Egan is nearly 50 years old and was national champion for two years, this is the first time he has ever been on a Walker Cup team.

British Are Strong

Great Britain will also present a strong team and one with veterans and youngsters well scattered in its ranks. It will be recalled that Hon. Michael Scott won the British amateur championship last year and he is even older than Egan of the American team.

Kipling Wrong Again

The indoor pony polo season of 1934 is rapidly coming to a close in Chicago and with two of the United States players who are going to play in England this summer already on the Atlantic, it will be only a short time before this sport begins one of the most promising outdoor seasons in a long time. In about two weeks all the major United States indoor titles will have been settled, and the East and West will have staged another contest despite Mr. Kipling's saying regarding the East and West meeting. This will be the first time that teams from these two sections have met indoors, and, if they play the same kind of game on the tanbark as they play out in the wide open spaces, the spectators will get all the thrills that they can absorb in any one game. Incidentally, this game should give the new rules a fine testing.

Shields and Van Ryn Reach Third Round

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 25 (AP)—Francis X. Shields, seeded No. 1, and John Van Ryn of Philadelphia were among the favorites to advance through the second-round matches yesterday in the Virginia state tennis tournament.

Shields defeated George W. Reily 3d of Harrisburg, Penna., 6—3, 6—3, while Van Ryn won from Harry Forsyth of Lynchburg, 6—2, 6—1.

Walter L. Martin of Toronto, in another singles second round match, defeated Carl Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., 6—1, 6—2.

In the men's doubles quarter-finals, Shields and Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles defeated Irving Goodman of Pittsburgh and W. Poyntell Johnston Jr. of Wilmington, 6—2, 7—5. Martin teamed with J. Gilbert Hall of New York to defeat Forsyth and Ralph Johnson of Lynchburg, 6—2, 6—1, while Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, and Van Ryn defeated Grawn and Reily, 6—1, 6—0.

In the second round women's singles, Helen L. Grawn defeated Mrs. Howard P. Ellis of Cleveland, 6—0, 6—2.

Mary Reed of Chicago defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, Long Island, 6—3, 6—4, in another second-round match.

Results of other second-round matches in women's singles were: Jane Sharp of Pasadena defeated Abbie Ingalls of Hot Springs, 6—1, 6—1.

Katherine Winthrop of Boston defeated Mrs. William H. Clyde of New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Eric Peet, Champion, Beaten by Wide Margin

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Eric Peet, defending champion, was eleminated by Michael Fitzgibbon by a wide margin, in the semifinal round of the national four-wall hard-ball handball championship yesterday at the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn of which both are members. The score was 21—6, 21—6.

William Thompson, also of the home club, will be the other finalist, but he had a much harder battle to eliminate his club-mate, William Lauro, better known as a soft-ball player. He dropped the first game and Lauro was two points from victory in the second, but Thompson rallied and ran out the match at 14—21, 21—19, 21—5.

The finals will be played tonight, with the doubles starting tomorrow.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	5	1	.833
Toledo	3	2	.600
Indianapolis	3	2	.600
Columbus	2	3	.400
Milwaukee	2	3	.400
St. Paul	2	3	.400
Louisville	2	3	.400
Kansas City	2	4	.333

Results April 24

Minneapolis 8, Milwaukee 1.
Louisville 2, Columbus 0.
Indianapolis 4, Toledo 2.
Kansas City at St. Paul, postponed.

College Baseball Results

Arnold 4, R. I. State 1.
Columbia 6, Harvard 2.
DeKalb T. 24, Aurora 9.
Fordham 5, Princeton 0.
Harvard 4, Columbia 1.
Illinois 15, Purdue 2.
Indiana 12, DePauw 4.
Kansas State 3, Oklahoma A. & M. 2.
Michigan State 9, Northwestern 3.
Muhlenberg 9, Bucknell 1.
Penn A. C. 6, Pennsylvania 2.
St. John's 16, New York 7.
Tufts 9, Colby 4.

Increase in Attendance

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25 (AP)—American League attendance records so far this season are far ahead of those at the same period a year ago, William Harridge, league president, said here today. Harridge attributed a large part of the increase to Boston's crowds. The Red Sox already have drawn more than 150,000 at home, or more than half the number of fans they played to all last season, the president said.

Bermuda-American Yachtsmen Divide

United States-Bermuda Dinghy Standing

Yacht and Country	Points
Fanny Dunker, United States	14¼
Puddle Duck, Bermuda	14
Fifi, United States	10¼
Ripple, Bermuda	9
Liza, United States	8
Skipper, Bermuda	8
Midget, Bermuda	7
Kerchoo, United States	3

Team Championship Standing

Country	Points
Bermuda	36
United States	35¼

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 25 (AP)—America's team of dinghy skippers split even with Bermuda pilots in the first two races of an international series yesterday.

The Bermudians won the opening race, 19 points to 16¼, due principally to the disqualification of Benjamin Harrison of the visiting fleet; but the Americans took the second race, 19¼ to 17. Harrison was disqualified when his craft, Kerchoo, bumped Vincent Frith's Ripple. The summary:

First Race

Boat and Skipper	Time
Fanny Dunker, Richard Hill	5:54:29
Puddle Duck, Walter Wadson	5:56:08
Liza, Walter Rowe	5:56:52
Skipper, Don Masters	5:57:10
Ripple, Vincent Frith	5:57:33
Midget, N. B. Dill	5:57:46
Fifi, Sam Wetherill	5:56:58
Kerchoo, Benjamin Harrison	Disqualified

Second Race

Boat	Time
Fifi	6:11:39
Puddle Duck	5:12:16
Fanny Dunker	5:12:20
Ripple	5:12:31
Midget	5:12:38
Kerchoo	5:12:39
Liza	5:13:05
Skipper	5:14:31

Fencers Elect Schoonmaker

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Leon M. Schoonmaker, a member of The Fencers Club, has been elected president of the Amateur Fencers League of America. Mr. Schoonmaker, a veteran swordsman, who has been a member of American Olympic teams and managed the last one in 1932, succeeds F. Barnard O'Connor, who held the office for two years. Leo Nunes of the New York A. C. was chosen vice-president and J. Howard Hanway became the secretary-treasurer, taking the place held by Mr. Schoonmaker.

College Golf Result

Brown 6, Boston College 3.
Northwestern 14½, De Paul 12½.

Crosetti's Homer Gives Yanks 1-0 Victory Over A's

Red Sox Defeat Senators Again With Welch in Pitchers' Box

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	4	1	.800
New York	4	2	.667
Cleveland	3	2	.600
Boston	4	3	.571
Philadelphia	3	4	.429
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Washington	3	5	.375
Chicago	1	4	.200

Results April 24

Boston 5, Washington 0.
New York 1, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 7, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 15, St. Louis 2.

The big guns of the New York Yankees were silenced yesterday; but a substitute infielder by the name of Frankie Crosetti came through with a long homer into the left field stands in the sixth inning to give his mates a 1-to-0 victory over the Philadelphia Athletics. It was the first American League baseball game in Yankee Stadium this season and was played before about 40,000 fans.

While the big bats of Ruth, Gehrig Lazzeri and Dickey failed to produce the long hits that usually win ball games for the Yanks, it remained for Crosetti to deliver the deciding blow. He was playing shortstop in place of the injured Red Rolfe.

Charlie Ruffing and Johnny Marcum had a fast-ball pitchers' battle, each allowing four hits. Marcum made two of his team's safeties. The A's managed to get two men on with only one out in the ninth, but Ruffing tightened up and prevented a score.

Johnny Welch, the only Boston Red Sox pitcher who has worked a complete game since the start of the 1934 campaign, pitched his team to a 5-to-0 triumph over the Washington Senators yesterday at Washington. President Franklin D. Roosevelt threw out the first ball and watched the game for four innings. Just as the Chief Executive left the park, a thunderstorm broke and rain came down in torrents. For more than an hour play was suspended.

When play was resumed, Welch was even better than he was before it was stopped. The Nats, as the people of Washington like to call their ball club, made only five hits all afternoon. It was the second time this season that the tall right-hander has bested the American League champions, the other victory having come during the series in Boston. Billy Werber and Carl Reynolds led the Red Sox attack, each with four hits.

In their first home appearance of the season, the Detroit Tigers put on a six-hit, six-run, sixth-inning rally yesterday afternoon and defeated the Chicago White Sox, 7 to 3. The victory enabled the Tigers to hold first place in the junior circuit standing, with four triumphs and one defeat.

Detroit couldn't do a thing for five innings, but in the sixth it drove Joe Heving to the showers with a shower of base hits. Fred Marberry went the route in the box for the winners, keeping nine Chicago hits well scattered.

The Cleveland Indians pounded St. Louis pitching for 19 hits yesterday and a 15-to-2 victory. The Indians scored three runs in the first inning and had no trouble staying out in front behind the pitching of Oral Hildebrand. The young right-hander limited the Browns to four hits. Trosky hit a pair of homers for the Indians and batted in six runs. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	1	4	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries—Ruffing and Dickey; Marcum and Hayes. Umpires—Dinneen and Summers. Time—1h. 46m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	5	16	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Welch and Ferrell; Stewart, Russell, Crowder, Burke and Berg, Klumpp. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—Owens and McGowan. Time—1h. 58m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	x	7	11	0
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	9	3

Batteries—Marberry and Cochrane; Heving, Gallivan and Shea. Losing pitcher—Heving. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 12m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	3	0	2	0	2	2	6	0	0	15	19	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	2

Batteries—Hildebrand and Pytlak, Myatt; Hadley, Knott, Coffman, Andrews and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Kolls. Time—2h. 18m.

Sporting Around the Hub

TOM YAWKEY and Eddie Collins, popular figures in Boston major-league baseball circles, will be given a testimonial dinner on the evening of May 2 at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The Philadelphia Athletics are in town on that date, and Connie Mack, grand old man of baseball, will be present at the dinner, and has promised to make a speech. Mack was Eddie Collins's first big-league manager, and should give fans many interesting sidelights on Collins's baseball career. The Hon. Fiorello LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City; Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, commissioner of baseball; President William Harridge of the American League, Mayor Chambers of Philadelphia, and Count Angelo DeLucca, good-will emissary of Premier Mussolini in Washington, are among those who have accepted invitations to attend. Also, many stars of old-time and present-day baseball will be present. Fans can purchase tickets from Frank Reynolds, 5 South Huntington Avenue; Edward L. Geary, 60 State Street, or William F. Coleman, 245 State Street, Boston, and, of course, the ladies are most cordially invited.

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Sarah Hamilton Palfrey of Ivy Street, Brookline, has again been named a member of the United States Wightman Cup tennis team. The team captain, Helen Hull Jacobs of California, spent the winter with friends in Melrose, and practiced on the Longwood Covered Courts. Miss Palfrey played on the 1930 '32 and '33 teams, and last year, at Forest Hills, L. I., won the odd singles match to give the United States a 4-to-3 victory over England. The other team members, Josephine N. Cruickshank, Carolin Babcock and Alice I. Marble, all Californians, have been seen in action on local courts.

♦ ♦ ♦

The frills of introduction are over for Pat Hanley, new Boston University football coach. He was royally fêted at the University Club last night by more than 500 students and alumni, and now concentrates on the business at hand. He declared he had never been connected with a losing team and never expects to be. There were several other speakers on the program. Telegrams lauding Hanley's appointment were received from two of B. U.'s famous graduates. Gordon "Mickey" Cochrane, manager of the Detroit Tigers, and Charlie Farrell, motion picture star.

♦ ♦ ♦

William F. Garcelon, president of the Boston Garden, has been elected president of the Boston Athletic Association. He succeeds Irving S. Marshall. Joseph A. Bryant was elected vice-president. Frank B. Lawler, secretary, and Frederick Stewart, treasurer.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Brae Burn, Oakley, Charles River and Wollaston were the winners in the opening golf matches of the Boston Four-Ball League yesterday. Wollaston defeated Weston, 12 to 3; Brae Burn defeated Wellesley, 12 to 3; Oakley defeated Commonwealth, 8 to 7, and Charles River defeated Weston, 9 to 6. The Country Club and Woodland tied at 7½ points each.

♦ ♦ ♦

The tournament committee of the Massachusetts Golf Association approved the largest tournament schedule in the history of the association yesterday. The state junior title play has been moved ahead to Tuesday, July 24, and will finish Friday, July 27, instead of Saturday, July 28.

Losers Saturday Win Return Game In U. S. Indoor Polo

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 25—Another game in each series will be required to decide the annual championships of the Indoor Polo Association of America at the 124th Field Armory here. The losers of Saturday won in return engagements last night, tying the counts. In the senior division, the Chicago Riding Club defeated the New York Athletic Club, 10 to 6, after starting with one goal by handicap. In the junior division the Boulder Brook Polo Club of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., turned the tables on the Cleveland Riding Club, 7½ to 4½. These teams will play the odd games Thursday, it is announced.

Chicago's victory over New York in the senior division was the result of brilliant riding and excellent defensive work around the goals. In the second chukker it held the visitors scoreless, while it made four goals. In the fourth period Chicago again outplayed the Gotham team, running the count to 11 to 4 before the latter rallied with two goals. W. H. Nicholls Jr., No. 1, and Capt. M. W. Corpening, No. 2, did all the local scoring, while the defensive work of Lieut. L. G. Smith cost him a number of penalties. The summary:

Pos.	Chicago R. C.	New York A.C.
No. 1	W. H. Nicholls Jr.	W. G. Reynolds
No. 2	Capt. M. M. Corpening	C.C. Combs Jr.
Back	Lieut. L. G. Smith	A. B. Borden

Score—Chicago R. C. 10, New York A. C. 6. Goals—Nicholls 6, Corpening 5, New York pony for Chicago; Reynolds 3, Borden 2, Combs, Borden's pony for New York. Fouls—Smith 5, Corpening for Chicago; Combs and Borden for New York. Time—Four 7½-minute chukkers. Referee—George A. Bates.

Cleveland started out as though to make a runaway of its match with Boulder Brook. It had a two-goal handicap to begin with, and ran it to 4½ to 1 minus in the first period, due to Boulder Brook fouls. The Westchester County trio began to climb in the second period, scoring four goals to none, and clinched it in the final, making three goals while Cleveland struggled scorelessly. The summary:

Boulder Brook P. C.	Cleveland R. C.
No. 1—Merrill Fink	A. Z. Baker
No. 2—Edwin Ford	W. D. Fergus
Back—John Loeb	Henry Evinger

Score—Boulder Brook P. C. 7½, Cleveland R. C. 4½. Goals—Fink 3, Ford 3, Loeb for Boulder Brook; Baker 2, Fergus 2, Evinger for Cleveland. Fouls—Loeb 2, Ford for Boulder Brook; Evinger 3, Fergus 2 for Cleveland. Time—Four 7½-minute chukkers. Referee—George A. Bates.

Robertson Defeats Ryerson

PINEHURST, N. C., April 25 (AP)—J. B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., former golfing star from Yale, was the victim of the first upset in the annual mid-April tournament of the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday. Ryerson was eliminated in the first round by F. C. Robertson of Manchester, Vt., 1 up, but other favorites, including the medalist, Dick Wilson of Pinehurst, advanced into the second round. Wilson defeated H. F. Sewell Jr. of Carthage, N. C., 8 and 6; Halbert J. Blue of Pittsburgh eliminated F. C. Bronson, Waterbury, Conn., 2 and 1, and E. P. Davidson, Washington, D. C., defeated C. W. Mackay, Rochester, N. Y., 5 and 3.

Shires Goes to Fort Worth

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 25 (AP)—Charles Arthur Shires, who came to be known as "what a man" in the various leagues in which he played first base, is going back to Texas to play baseball for Fort Worth. Just how much it is costing Fort Worth to secure the services of Shires, President Waldo Shank of the Toledo Mudhens declined to say. He did say it was a cash transaction and that Outfielder Max West, another Texan, is going back with Shires.

Lalonde Signs Contract

MONTREAL, April 25 (AP)—Newsy Lalonde yesterday signed a one-year contract with the Canadien hockey club to manage and coach the Canadiens during the 1934-35 season of the National Hockey League.

College Tennis Result

New York 9, Brooklyn 0.

Champion Qualifies For United States Senior Sabre Finals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW

The Home Forum

Critics

THE world today, if we may judge from the tables of learned economists, is troubled from a surfeit of many things. There are, I believe, too many ships, too many shoes, too many umbrellas, too much butter and cheese, too many carpenters, lawyers, actors, professors, and so on through much of our produce and most of our trades and professions. When surfeit occurs, we know—without the assistance of economists—that a natural corrective comes into operation; someone must moderate his industry and output.

Why this should be so it is not my purpose to explain—even if I could—for I am only interested in one small section of all this welter of economics, a section that strangely seems to ignore this great self-regulating law—I mean that relating to professional critics. I imagine that never in the history of art, letters, natural science, politics, has the world rejoiced in such an abundance of critics. One might say that assuredly there are too many. Yet no one begins to criticize less—indeed, the plethora seems to produce the opposite effect. One cannot pick up a leading daily, weekly or monthly without finding a large proportion of all the wisdom set forth therein devoted to analyzing, dissecting, ridiculing or condemning the various defects in this groping age. Nor will the bookshops give you much more comfort.

Bright ideas lift their heads—something new in the political or social order, or in art or speculative thought—but they must be bright indeed if they keep their luster after the critics have completed their attentions. A few months ago a couple of playwrights, thinking no doubt that society needed something new and helpful in plays, ventured far enough from the current themes of worldly sophistication, to treat of simple faith. When the innovations made their timid appearance on New York's Broadway, the sky began to darken as the menacing flocks of critics collected to pounce upon the prey, and the newcomers bowed their diminished heads in warning to others not to repeat the presumption.

* * *

Being critically inclined myself, I do not propose to inaugurate a way of moderating this abundance of criticism by forcible decimation of the ranks of the critics. On the contrary, I believe that sound critical judgment is not something to be decreased at all, but rather to be extended in more liberal measure among the public at large. I believe it is the only secure basis for a free people—at least for the style of freedom that America has never ceased to make its goal. But something is surely amiss when criticism grows out of all proportion to the growth of original thought. A false balance has arisen, which I believe can only be corrected by eliminating certain false notions as to the functions of the critic and by adjusting criticism more closely to its normal and natural office.

Restricting our topic, for the sake of convenience, to criticism of art, how shall we describe the functions of the critic? We know that if he is a professional critic, he gets, like Captain Brassbound's uncle, the London magistrate, "five thousand pounds a year (more or less) for doing nothing else but judging people." But what is his relation to the art or the artists that he judges? Critics, you will find, often describe themselves as defenders of the integrity of art—a lofty point of view which, with a genuine critic, would always be in some respects correct. But is the critic thereby entitled to constitute himself a sort of high priest in the temple of Melpomene, or one of her sisters, ministering to the faithful and demolishing all Philistines or other undesirable tribesmen who break into the sacred precincts?

On the other hand, it might be possible to associate the critic less with art itself than with the general public in its appreciation of art—one who is skilled in capturing and presenting the public impressions of works of art. Or he might be attached neither to art nor to the public—he might be independent of both, in a realm of his own, sitting detached in his own temple with as high claim to homage as the Muse herself.

Of these three possibilities, that of the completely detached critic must be ruled out, for the critic has really no independence. Close the theaters, the concert halls or any of the halls of art and he is silent. If the public ceases to listen to him, he must hold his peace. He must attach himself then mainly to art or mainly to the public.

If it is the former—if he is, say, priest of Melpomene—what constitutes his sacerdotal training? Has he made himself a Shakespeare at writing plays, or a Stanislavsky at producing them or an Irving or Booth at acting them? Possibly he has the voice technique of a Don Prospero Cellini or the dramatic technique of an Archer or a Brander Matthews. But it is not necessary that he should possess any of this genius. His criticism may be acknowledged as good without any such preparation—possibly more competent without than with.

Moreover, if he is a defender of art, what is the art that he defends? Is it the art of Tennyson or Tolstoy, of Yeats or the Yellow Book; is it art for every man or only for the highbrow? Is it the art of the idealist, the realist, the surrealist, the Dadaist, the Fauves or some one of a score of modern creeds? To defend any of these would make him not a judge, but a partisan. The goddess of art is indeed an illusive deity to serve.

One must conclude, then, that the place of the critic is not in the priesthood, or on any Olympic height of his own. Can we find a place for him among the general public?

I remember years ago, when the rare visit of the symphony to the town drew all society to the Assembly Rooms, how on leaving the hall a peculiar reserve pervaded the crowd, which lasted until one or two who were regarded as leaders of musical opinion in the community had time to make known their impressions. Whereupon the rest, who had enjoyed the entertainment but did not quite know why, loosed their tongues in confident appreciation. In truth, the rapport between art and the public is not automatic. It sometimes requires a little assistance. "The public," says Ruskin, "are acquainted with the nature of their own passions and the point of their own calamities—can laugh at the weakness they feel, and weep at the miseries they have experienced; but all the sagacity they possess . . . will not enable them to judge of likeness to that which they have never seen, nor to acknowledge principles on which they have never reflected."

The public needs some intermediate agent to help it get into harmony with art—someone who understands the people and is at the same time sufficiently familiar with art to bring it home to their general appreciation. It needs someone of well-founded taste, of secure standards that can determine the difference between what has worth and what is worthless and base; who has had too sound an experience to be swept off his feet by a popular tide that is of merely ephemeral significance; who is broad enough to countenance new ideas that may have future claim on public interest.

That useful and indispensable work must be done by the critic. Far from being a foe of art or the artist, therefore, the critic really occupies the position of welcomer of art on behalf of the public. For that reason, as some English critic recently said: "The balance of good critical writing is always on the side of approval." No art has ever been helped by Sir Fretful Plagiary's formula: "Abuse is in fact the best panegyric. An author's reputation is only in danger from their [the critics'] support." Art that is discouraged, or that is treated with the bravado of the athletic field, instead of with the delicate and sympathetic touch that all art demands, is lost to the public, or comes so wounded that it has no life. The warmth and loyalty that the public shows to art can be encouraged, or it can be destroyed by the attitude which the critics adopt.

I do not urge that critics should approve of all that comes to them, that they should join in a chorus of approval for every sample of art that commercial enterprise offers to a surfeited public. All I suggest is that criticism is no field for the airing of narrow antipathies, that its most useful and valuable function is to seek out works of art that are worthy of praise and to give them their ungrudging approval. For if critics were bent upon finding high purpose and in acknowledging sound achievement in all fields, I believe there would be no such thing as too many critics.

H. J. S.

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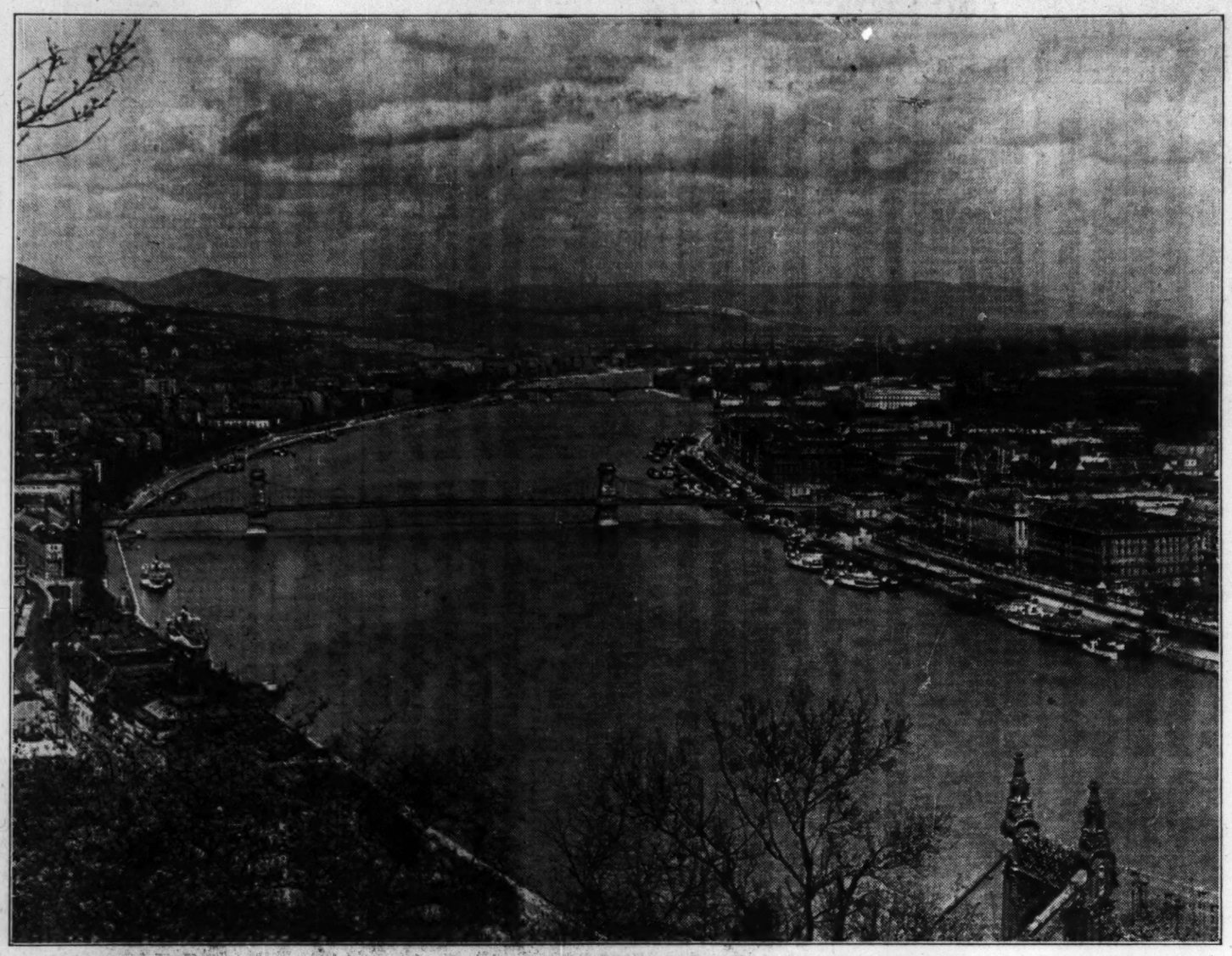

The Danube at Budapest

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Balogh Rudolf, Budapest

Tranquillity and an English Spring

It was the first week in April that I reached England. I came thus early in the season that I might be sure to see nature unfolding her greenery and scattering her blossoms over the fields and woodlands from the very beginning. I did not linger in the town where I landed, but went at once inland to a little village in one of the southern counties which I shall call Sedleigh. There I made my home for several weeks.

The change from the bleakness of America just emerging from the frosts and snows of winter when I left it and from the tossing seas to the tranquil freshness of the English spring was a delightful one. The weather was mild, the grass was green, and in sheltered nooks the first flowers were opening their eyes. But, aside from this spring awakening of buds and leafage which would be beautiful anywhere, the country had a gentleness of aspect that was new to me. It was astonishing how velvety the grass-fields all looked, and how soft and rounded all the outlines of the landscape were. In part this gentleness comes from the kindly climate and the easy decay of the chalky, underlying rock, but a considerable fraction of the country's pastoral mellowness is the result of the long subjection of the earth to the hand of man. Spade and plough have been chastening the land and wearing away its roughness for centuries past. . . .

Most of the homes of the hamlet were dotted thickly along a single, narrow, irregular street. Others were scattered at lengthening intervals on the lanes that wandered away into the fields. The village's chief highway had a stone-paved walk bordering one side, but the walk had such a cobbly roughness that it was like doing penance to travel on it, and, except in wet weather, every one kept to the middle of the road. Some of the houses hugged the street so closely that their doors opened directly on it with no space intervening. As a rule, however, there were a few yards of separation, and a tidy walk led to the house entrance from the gateway in the substantial wall or fence that shut the home domain away from the street. Along the paths and housewalks were many flowers and shrubs and vines. . . .

The Sedleigh roofs were in the majority of cases tiled, but there were still many of old-fashioned thatch. The latter were the more attractive, for they had softer outlines, and were, in tone and form, very like a growth of nature. When a building is first thatched, the straw of the roof has a thickness of eight or ten inches, but after this first coat gets leaky fresh thatch is put on over the old, and in spite of a certain amount of trimming the roof gradually grows more ponderous. . . .

The kitchen is naturally the heart of the home. It is the one living-room. Here the family eat, do all their work, and entertain their visitors. It has a rough floor of stone or brick, and its ceiling is simply the boards and beams of the chamber floor above. The feature that does most to relieve its air of poverty is a display of crockery always kept in full sight on open shelves; and this array of tableware receives its crowning touch in a row of mugs and pitchers hung on nails driven into a beam just above. —From "Among English Hedgerows," by CLIFTON JOHNSON. (New York: Macmillan, 1912.)

Warwick Castle

Turrets loom above the trees,
Parapets are sheer;
Peacocks pace the terraces,
Haughtily austere.

Armor gleams on darkened walls;
Fading portraits glare,
Shadows grey the ancient halls,
Dungeon, moat and stair.

Does a golden lady sleep
In the tower room,
Undisturbed, though ages creep,
Tiptoe, through the gloom?

—FRANCES WARNER STOAKLEY, in "Threads and Shadows." (Ontario, Calif.: James Neill Northe.)

THE beauty, gayety and grace of youth sit lightly on this picture; yet Budapest, despite its atmosphere of freshness, was settled fourteen hundred years ago. It was among these hills that Bleda lived when plotting rebellion against his brother, Attila, only to fall by his hand from a blow of the legendary flaming sword,—the emblem of Hun invincibility. These hills knew, too, the poetic figure of Gül Babas, the Turkish poet, philosopher, soldier, and lover of roses who lived happily in quiet retreat during the end of the Turkish occupation. He loved his roses, he sang of them, and perished in their defense at the door of his famous garden, when the fortress of Buda was retaken from the Crescent by the attacking Christian armies toward the end of the seventeenth century.

But where are the relics of the glorious past, the cathedrals, palaces, walls and bastions that in other ancient cities speak of struggles, of victories, of the life of long ago? Comparatively few remain, for the city has been destroyed three times during the last seven hundred years, once by the Mongols, next by the armies of Suleiman, the Magnificent; and the last time, barely a hundred years ago, by a flood of the Danube itself.

But, while few of the ancient buildings survive, there is, nevertheless, an atmosphere of permanence, of mellowness, of natural charm, and a pleasant moderation, that come only with centuries of leisured living.

Moment

Once I saw white pear raining down
In the still of night; ivory it was,
and cream:
I trod the new grass ankle deep in
dew,
Shod with the petals as in a waking
dream.

I say I saw white pear: but who can
frame
In a pattern of words, in phrases
made of sound,
The shining wonder April brought
to pass
In a shower of beauty on the
wakening ground?

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE.

Fridtjof Nansen in His Proper Element

The trip northwards again followed close along the shore, past the mouths of fjords and headlands. Some parts of the coast were bare; at other parts inaccessible glaciers extended right down to the sea. Glacier calves came floating down, great mountains of ice, fantastically beautiful but treacherous. It was fearfully impressive when one of them tumbled over, setting the sea in an uproar, or when a tower of ice came hurtling down several hundred tons at a time. When one calf tumbled into the seaway several others were likely to follow it, and there was a deafening roar as though the end of the world had come; and in the midst of the cataclysm two nut shells with men in them. What were they doing here in this dance of the ice maidens?

Toiling and rowing, with never a warm meal, nothing but cold water and dry biscuits and dried meat, they finally landed one evening on a small island; but the fjord was as smooth as a mirror, so they had to be off again, rowing as much as possible, sleeping as little as possible, eating as little as possible and as seldom as possible. Nansen declared there was food enough, however, and that helped, said Kristiansen. Another night was spent on an island so tiny that there was no room for the tent, just enough for the two sleeping bags, and rather cramped at that it seemed to the two men from the expanses of Finnmark. On they went, toiling and rowing, or hauling the boats over long stretches of ice, squeezing in between refractory floes, insinuating themselves among the insidious ice maidens who crunched oars and tholepins or the floe they stood on. Sometimes great masses of ice plunged down just where they had been ten minutes before. "A miraculous recurrence," Nansen noted when this happens for the third time. . . .

"Life had also its bright moments. If we had to toil and suffer at times, these nights with northern lights and moonlight made up for a great deal. This part of the world has its beauty, too. When the ever changing aurora borealis danced light and fairylike over the southern sky, perhaps in more radiant splendor here than anywhere else in the world, it was possible to forget our trials and tribulations; or when the moon came up and followed its silent course across the star-strewn heavens, played over the tops of the ice ridges and bathed the whole of this stark world of ice in its silvery rays, then peace descended all about us and life became beauty." — JON SORENSEN, in "The Saga of Fridtjof Nansen." Translated from the Norwegian by J. B. C. WATKINS. (New York: Norton.)

Miłować Boga

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

PEWNA matka w ciszy studjowała rozłożone przed sobą książki, kiedy jej chłopczyk wszedł do pokoju i, poznając dobrze mu znaną Biblję, żywo zawołał: „Helo! co Mama robi? Czy Boga miłuje?" Pytanie to z niepokojącą naturalnością zadano tej, która właśnie walczyła z wielu zagadnieniami. Rozpoznanie Boga, jako Miłości, i przyznanie, że zdolny On jest dbać o Swe dzieci, zawsze było zbawienne dla tych, którzy Mu zaufali; zdarza się jednak, że badawcze pytanie—„Czy ty Boga miłujesz?"—pobudza do większej duchowej czynności. Samo bierne przyjęcie faktu miłości Bożej nie zawsze rozwiązuje nasze zagadnienia; często braknąć nam może zrozumienia, jak więcej miłować Boga, i jak odzwierciedlać Jego miłość we wszystkich czynnościach naszego życia powszedniego.

W liście do Rzymian Paweł pisał: „tym, którzy miłują Boga, wszystko dopomaga ku dobremu". Oznajmienie to opiera się na prawie duchowem, które poczyna działać w naszem doświadczeniu odpowiednio do naszego zrozumienia i demonstrowania miłości Bożej. Miłować Boga nadewszystko, znaczy być posłusznym Pierwszemu Przykazaniu: „Nie będziesz miał bogów innych przedemną", a uznanie Boga za najwyższego jest podstawą naukowego Chrześcijaństwa. W krótkich słowach Chrystus Jezus ujął to, czego zakon i prorocy nauczają o miłości względem Boga i człowieka. Nauki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej objawiają doskonałość Boga i człowieka w Jego obrazie i podobieństwie, a zrozumienie tych faktów duchowych uzdalnia nas do demonstrowania Miłości i do udowodnienia w ludzkiem doświadczeniu niezawodnej i niezmiennej przyrody prawa Miłości.

W swym Liście z roku 1902 do Kościoła-Macierzy (str. 8) Mary Baker Eddy pisała: „Czy konieczne jest twierdzić, że podobieństwo Boga, Ducha, jest duchowe, a podobieństwo Miłości miłujące? Gdy miłujemy, poznajemy, że „Bóg jest Miłością"; nienawidzący śmiertelnicy, czyli niemiłujący, nie są ani Chrześcijanami, ani Naukowcami". Kiedy zagadnienia wydają się trudne, a uzdrowienie powolne, może to być skutkiem tego, że jeszcze nie uświadomiliśmy sobie swego obowiązku rozwiązywania zagadnień. Możemy niezachwianie utrzymywać fakt, że Bóg jest Miłością i że On zaspakaja każdą naszą potrzebę, a jednak wskutek braku miłości w swem własnem myśleniu nam się nie wydaje, że ten fakt duchowy działa w naszem doświadczeniu. Brak ten może się przejawiać w samowoli, zawziętości, pysze, zazdrości, w poczuciu swej wyższości, niewdzięczności albo w innych niemiłych rysach mentalnych.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawia ojcostwo i macierzyństwo Boga, i prawda ta przychodzi ze zbawczą i uzdrawiającą mocą do strapionego i dotkniętego grzechem, do tych, co cierpią wskutek biedy, i smutku, i boleści. Kiedy dowód pieczy Bożej o Swem stworzeniu ożywia ludzką myśl, a ona sięga po większe zrozumienie Jego obecności i mocy, wtedy zrozumienie to wzrasta, ponieważ wyraża się w cechach Bogopodobnych.

W "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Człowiek musi odzwierciedlać Istotę Boską, inaczej człowiek nie byłby obrazem i podobieństwem cierpliwego, czułego i prawdziwego, Jedynego, który „wszystek jest pożądany"; ale zrozumienie Boga jest dziełem wieczności i wymaga absolutnego poświęcenia myśli, energji i dążeń" (str. 3). Wyjaśnienie, że „zrozumienie Boga jest dziełem wieczności", dodaje otuchy tym, co czują, że zrobili niewielki postęp w nauczaniu się miłować tak, jak Bóg miłuje. Ileż to pocieszenia jest w myśli, że każde ubieganie się o dobro wiadome jest Bogu, i że wszystkie nasze omyłki i uchybienia zostają wymazane w światłości Jego czułości nieskończonej. Materjalnemu zmysłowi nauczanie się miłować może wydawać się uciążliwem zadaniem, ale człowiek rzeczywisty, Boży obraz i podobieństwo, jest zawsze miłujący, ponieważ jest on odzwierciedlenie Miłości; przeto winniśmy utożsamić się z tym realnym człowiekiem i wypędzić ze swego myślenia fałszywe materjalne wierzenia, które pozornie ukrywają tę prawdziwą jaźń.

Wszyscy jesteśmy uzdolnieni do tego, abyśmy miłowali więcej. Zdolność nasza miłować wzmaga się, kiedy osiągamy bardziej duchowe zrozumienie Boga. Piotr pytał Jezusa, czy ma on odpuścić bratu swemu do siedmiu razy, na co Nauczyciel odrzekł: „mówię ci: nie do siedmiu razy, ale aż do siedemdziesiąt razy siedem".

Pozorne nieporozumienia powszedniego życia ulegają uzdrawiającemu działaniu, kiedy w cierpliwości, tolerancji, miłosierdziu i przyjaźni zrozumieniu nauczamy się wyrażać Miłość. A kiedy nauczymy się więcej poświęcać się zadaniu zrozumienia i miłowania Boga, tedy udowodnimy, iż żadne złe wierzenia nie są w stanie przeszkodzić dzieciom Bożym miłować lub być umiłowanemi.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Loving God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MOTHER was quietly studying some books which lay open before her when her little boy came into the room and, recognizing the familiar Bible, said brightly, "Hello, Mummie, what are you doing? loving God?" The question came with startling directness to one who had been struggling with many problems. The recognition of God as Love, and of His ability to care for His children, has always been a saving help to those who have trusted in Him; but sometimes one may be aroused to greater spiritual activity by the searching question, "Are you loving God?" A mere passive acceptance of the fact of God's love does not always solve our problems, and often our need may be to learn how to love God more, and how to reflect His love in all the activities of our daily life.

Paul wrote in his epistle to the Romans, "All things work together for good to them that love God." This statement is based on spiritual law, which becomes operative in our experience in proportion as we understand and demonstrate the love of God. To love God supremely means to obey the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," and this recognition of God as supreme is the foundation of scientific Christianity. Christ Jesus epitomized the teachings of the law and the prophets in love to God and love to man. The teachings of Christian Science reveal the perfection of God and of man in His image and likeness; and the understanding of these spiritual facts enables us to demonstrate Love, and to prove in human experience the infallible and unchanging nature of the law of Love.

In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 8) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Is it necessary to say that the likeness of God, Spirit, is spiritual, and the likeness of Love is loving? When loving, we learn that 'God is Love;' mortals hating, or unloving, are neither Christians nor Scientists." When problems seem difficult and healing slow, it may be that we have not yet awakened to do our part in the working out of the problems. We may have steadfastly maintained the fact that God is Love and that He supplies our every need, and yet because of the lack of love in our own thinking this spiritual fact may not seem to us to be operating in our experience. This lack may be manifested in self-will, resentment, pride, envy, a sense of superiority, ingratitude, or other unlovely mental traits.

Christian Science reveals the fatherhood and motherhood of God; and this truth comes with saving and healing power to the afflicted and sin-stricken, to those suffering from poverty and sorrow and pain. When the human thought is quickened by the proof of God's care for His creation, and reaches out to understand more of His presence and power, this understanding increases as it is expressed in Godlike qualities.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 3), "The Divine Being must be reflected by man,—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely;' but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire." The statement that "to understand God is the work of eternity" is reassuring to those who feel that they have made little progress in learning to love as God loves. How comforting is the thought that every effort towards good is known to God, and that all our mistakes and failures are blotted out in the light of His infinite tenderness. To material sense, learning to love may seem a toilsome task, but the real man, God's image and likeness, is always loving, because he is the reflection of Love; and we must identify ourselves with this real man and cast out of our thinking the false material beliefs which appear to hide this true selfhood.

We are all capable of loving more. Our capacity to love increases as we gain a more spiritual understanding of God. Peter asked Jesus whether he should forgive his brother seven times; but the Master replied, "I say not unto thee, Until seven times: but, Until seventy times seven."

The seeming friction of everyday living is healed as we learn to express Love in patience, toleration, compassion, and sympathetic understanding. And as we learn to devote more consecration to the task of understanding and loving God, we shall prove that no evil beliefs can hinder God's children from loving or being loved.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

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Financial: Market Quotations

Sagging Price Tendency Shown In Slow Market

Scattered Selling Among Leaders but Changes Mostly Narrow

By **Forrest Price**

Stocks sagged today without any particular reason for doing so.

Unless it was because the silver market suffered a sharp decline. Of course threatened labor troubles in the railroad and automobile industries may have contributed somewhat to the depressing tendency.

There was a little better tone toward the close.

Securities and commodities are rather closely allied in some respects. And silver lately has been the most disturbing element of the commodities.

Some of the industrial leaders of the stock market sold off sharply, losing two and three points in some cases. Industrial Rayon was weakest. Other losses were negligible for most part.

Meanwhile a number of preferred stocks and specialties made new highs for the year, although the list was not so long as usual.

Included in this class were Devoe & Raynolds' Hamilton Watch preferred, Filene preferred, Spiegel May Stern, United Carbon, U. S. Gypsum and Briggs Manufacturing.

Total sales approximated 900,000 shares.

There was not the eagerness to buy high-class corporate bonds as in previous sessions. Prices yielded somewhat. The second-rate corporate issues were mixed, both moderate gains and losses prevailing. Texas Corp. 5s were up a little, and steel company issues also were in better demand.

Most of the commodities sympathized with securities, showing moderate downturns. Bar silver sold off 1¼ cents an ounce on the fading prospects of any silver legislation at this session of Congress. Rubber, wheat, corn and cotton also were heavy. Late buying gave wheat a moderate rally.

Current industrial news this week includes some very encouraging developments. According to the Edison Electric Institute, electric power output of the country last week increased 16.9 per cent over a year ago. Iron Age says steel production has jumped four points to 56 per cent of capacity. Standard Statistics Company says that tentative indications are that the first quarter earnings of representative industrial companies were about three times those of the corresponding 1933 period. Of course, comparison of these companies' operations is made with the poorest three months' period of 1933. Still, it is a most gratifying showing.

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Stocks and staples apparently were selling "ex-inflation" again today, and prices generally pointed lower.

Most of the metal shares were off fractionally to around a point. With the exception of N. Y. Central, which was steady, the rails were down as much. Chrysler dropped more than a point, and the other motors eased.

Utilities Soft

Industrial Rayon gave up 3 points, and International Paper & Power preferred lost 2. North American and Consolidated Gas were in supply, and moderate declines were suffered by American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Western Union, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Johns-Manville, du Pont and Bethlehem Steel. The Alcohols were a bit firmer.

The utilities were not aided particularly by the report of North American for the 12 months ended March 31, which showed a rather substantial recession in earnings. First quarter gains, however, were registered by Standard Brands, Stewart Warner, Wrigley and others.

Bonds Narrowly Irregular

Bonds moved over a narrowly irregular course in slow trading today. U. S. Governments during the early trading were inclined to pause after their considerable rise of the last few sessions, although values all through the federal list were well maintained. Some Treasury issues were up 1-32 to 3-32 of a point.

In certain high grade corporate loans it appeared that buyers were able again to pick up what they wanted, in small lots, at moderate concessions. Secondary issues were about even-up on small gains and losses.

A few semi-speculative rails and utilities edged up half a point or so on limited dealings. Milwaukee 5s, Erie 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s were slightly on the plus side. Investment utilities like Detroit Edison 4½s and Consolidated Gas 5½s likewise improved within a narrow range.

Operating Income Of Railroads for March

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Net operating income of railroads for March includes:

	1934	1933
Union Pacific	$1,514,372	$665,592
Western Pacific	78,723	*80,640
St. Louis, San Francisco	307,527	*139,685

*Deficit.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.75	.76	.73⅝	.76	+ ½
July	.75	.76	.73⅝	.75⅝	+ ½
September	.76	.77¼	.74¾	.76¾	+ ¼
	Corn				
May	.44⅞	.45	.43⅝	.45	..
July	.47¼	.47½	.46	.47½	+ ¼
September	.49	.49¼	.48⅞	.49	— ⅛
	Oats				
May	.27⅝	.27¾	.26⅞	.27⅝	..
July	.28	.28⅛	.27¼	.28	..
September	.28¼	.28¾	.28	.28⅝	— ⅛
	Winnipeg Wheat				Net
		High	Low	Last	Chg
May		.64⅝	.64	.64⅜	..
July		.65⅝	.65⅛	.65⅝	+ ⅛

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Apr. 25	Apr. 24
106½	89	7	Abraham & S pf	100	106½	106½	106½	106½
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	700	10¼	9⅞	9¾	10
34⅞	16	1¼	Adams Millis	1400	32½	31½	32½	31¼
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
7⅝	5½	..	Advance Rumely	300	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
9⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
106¼	93¾	3	Air Reduction	2000	101½	99½	101½	100⅜
3¼	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	3500	3¼	2¾	3¼	..
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1700	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	20⅜
5¼	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp	2700	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	600	15	14⅜	14⅜	15
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	13	13	13	..
14⅜	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	13	13	13	..
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	900	148¾	148	148¼	148½
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	700	19⅞	19⅜	19¾	19¾
20⅛	12⅜	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
7¾	4	..	Amal Leather	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
45	25	.50g	Amal Leather pf	400	38½	38	38	38⅜
53⅜	41½	2	Amerada	100	51½	51½	51½	52
36	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	1000	32½	32¼	32¼	32½
23¾	14½	..	Am Bank Note	1000	25	22	23	22⅜
12⅝	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
71	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	380	67½	65	65	66
38	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	32	32	32	32¾
110½	56	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	109½	109	109	..
107¾	94⅛	4	Am Can	200	103	103	103	103
145½	126½	7	Am Can pf	400	143¾	143½	143¾	..
33⅜	33¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	28¼	28	28	28¼
56½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	200	48¾	48½	48¾	52
12¾	6¼	..	Am Chain	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
40	20½	..	Am Chain pf	100	39	39	39	40
60	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59¾
35½	22	1½b	AmCoal	10	26	26	26	26
62½	47	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	48½	47¾	47¾	48⅝
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	700	9⅛	9¾	9⅞	9⅛
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	24¼	24	24	24
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	14½	13¾	13¾	13⅝
22⅝	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
11	6½	..	Am International	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1½	¾	..	Am La France	200	1	1	1	1⅛
8	4	..	Am La Fr pf	30	8	8	8	8
38¾	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	700	33	33	33	33⅛
74⅜	50	..	Am Loco pf	200	67	67	67	..
9⅜	3⅛	..	Am Mach & Met	600	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
8	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	800	7½	7⅜	7¼	..
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	1400	24½	23¾	24	24½
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	1900	9	9	9	9⅛
126¼	127⅛	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	24	23	23⅝	24⅛
29⅞	13⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	27	27	27	29
17⅜	13¾	..	Am Radiator	2700	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅞
28¼	17⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	4700	24⅜	23¾	23⅞	24⅛
54½	26	4	Am Safety Razor	100	54½	54½	54½	54½
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
30	13¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	25	25	25	25
51¼	40¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6000	43¾	42½	43	43½
26⅝	19	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	20¾	20¼	20½	20¾
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	30	7	77	77	76½
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	42	42	42	42
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	50⅝	48¾	49⅛	50¾
113⅛	113½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	113	113	113	113½
128¼	107⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	2400	121⅞	121¼	121¾	122
13	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	200	9	9	9	..
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	60	23¾	23	23	23½
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	3000	21⅜	21	21⅜	21½
80	54	6	Am Wat1pf	300	79⅞	79½	79⅞	79
17½	11-	..	Am Woolen	400	14½	14¼	14¼	..
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	700	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	1200	15¾	15	15½	15⅝
9	5¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	8	8	8	..
50⅞	37½	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	46	46	46	..
12½	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	400	12¼	12	12¼	12½
17¾	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	9000	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16½
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	700	22½	22	22	22½
7⅝	5	..	A P W Paper	1400	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	33½	33¼	33¼	33½
115	110	7	Archer Dan pf	90	115	115	115	..
93	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	93
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	2000	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	1400	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	7900	71½	70½	71¼	71⅝
83	35⅜	..	Arnold Constable	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
10½	4¾	..	Artloom Corp	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
9½	5	..	Art Metal Const	10	8	8	8	..
31	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	2	2	2	2¼
18¼	11⅞	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
40½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	20	40½	40½	40½	..
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	4700	69¾	68½	69	69¼
87¼	70⅛	4.80e	Atchison pf	400	87	86½	87	87
24	20	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23½
35¼	27⅞	1	Atl Refining	6700	28¼	27⅞	28¼	28⅜
55½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	900	53½	52½	52½	53⅜
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	60	98½	98	98½	98
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	12	12	12	12
57⅜	39½	2	Auburn Auto	3900	42¼	40⅜	41½	41
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	600	15⅜	15	15	15¼
10¾	5⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	6700	8⅛	8	8	8
			—B—					
16	11	..	Baldwin Loco	1900	14	13⅞	13⅞	14¼
64¾	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	62	62	62	62
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2000	29	28⅝	29	29
37⅜	24¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	33	32⅜	33	32¾
99	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	250	96½	94¾	95½	94¾
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	44½	44⅛	44½	..
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	700	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	40	35	34½	35	34
10	7⅜	..	Barnsdall A	2000	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	600	17	16½	16¾	17⅛
66	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	66	66	66	66
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	4000	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	14¾
23⅝	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	2700	19	18⅝	18¾	18¾
19	12⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	2000	19	18¼	19	18⅜
49½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	4000	42½	41¾	42	42½
40	20½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	40	34½	34½	34½	35
16¼	10⅜	..	Blaw Knox	400	13	13	13	13⅛
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	2700	65⅝	63½	64⅜	63⅞
83	78	4	Bon Ami A	100	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	..
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	3900	25½	25⅜	25⅜	25¾
28⅜	20¾	1	Borg Warner	700	25¾	25¼	25¼	25⅜
8⅜	4	..	Boston & Maine	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	14
19¼	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	19000	19¼	18½	19	18½
39⅜	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	7900	37¾	37	37¼	37⅜
92½	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	93	90½	93	90
57	41	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	54	54	54	55
60½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	68½	68	68	69⅛
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	56½	56½	56½	..
10⅞	7	..	Brunswick Balke	200	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛
9⅜	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	8	8	8	8
14½	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	3200	14¼	13⅞	14	14
75	63½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	69
7¾	5⅝	..	Budd Mfg	18500	7¾	7¼	7¾	7½
44	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	720	44	41½	43¼	41
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	2200	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	300	12	12	12	..
6	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	10	10½	10½	10½	10
19⅜	14¾	.40	Burroughs Add	2200	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅞
6	3⅛	h	Bush Term Bldg	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
15¾	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	200	1½	1½	1½	..
32¼	21⅞	..	Byers	500	27½	27¼	27½	27½
			—C—					
30⅝	18¾	62½	Calif Packing	700	30	29⅞	30	29
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	13½	13	13	13½
29½	24¼	1	Canada Dry	2000	28⅛	28½	28⅝	28⅞
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	2500	16½	16¼	16⅜	16⅝
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	37	37	37	37
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	100	37½	37½	37½	37½
86¾	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	400	70	69	69⅞	69
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2000	33¼	32½	33⅜	33
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	3100	35⅝	34¾	35	36
4⅝	2¼	.h	Celotex Cv	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
4	1¼	.h	Celotex vte	300	3	3	3	..
22⅜	6½	.h	Celotex Co pf	40	16½	16	16½	17½
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	800	29⅜	29⅜	29½	29¾
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
40¼	31¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	2400	35⅜	34¾	34¾	35⅜
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	300	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
16½	11	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	11⅜	11	11	..
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1200	47¼	46¼	47	..
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2800	47	46½	47	47
8	3⅜	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	5	5	5	..
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Erie West	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	600	11⅞	10⅜	11	10⅜
18	6⅞	..	Chi & N western	1300	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	13⅛
28	15¾	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	24⅛	24¼	24¼	24⅜
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	900	9	8¾	9	9⅛
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	2400	28¾	27¾	28	28⅜
8	3⅞	h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	..
3⅞	2¼	h	Chi RI&P 7%	600	8⅛	7¾	8¼	..
13½	11	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	13	13	13	..
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	300	10⅜	10	10⅜	10¼
60⅜	49½	1	Chrysler	26800	51⅞	50½	51⅛	52
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	22⅜	22	22	22½
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	85½	85½	85½	85½
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1¾	½	..	City Stores vtc	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	40	40	40	41
18¾	9¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2700	17	17⅜	17⅜	17½
92¼	68½	6	Golg-Palm-P pf	200	92	92	92	92
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	1100	24	23¾	24	24½
8¾	3⅝	½	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	..
33¼	20	..	Colo & Co lpf	1000	28	28	28	28
10¼	11½	.50	Columbia Gas	4500	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	15½
76⅛	52	6	Columbia G pf A	300	75	75	75	75¼
77¼	58	2	Columbian Carb	1100	75½	74¼	74½	75
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	2300	35	34½	34⅝	34¾
105	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	104½	104	104	104½
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	70	28½	28	28½	28
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	250	29	28⅜	29	..
59¾	45¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	58⅞	58¼	58½	58½
108½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	107	107	107	108
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	13200	28	27½	..	27⅞
3¾	1¾	..	Comwith & So	4900	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
52¾	21½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	1600	51¼	50⅜	50⅝	51½
13⅜	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
11½	2⅝	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	600	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	300	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	500	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
47⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	4600	38⅛	37⅜	37½	38¼
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	300	90½	89⅝	89¾	90½
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	5400	12½	12¼	12¼	12⅜
111	102	8	Consol Oil pf	100	111	111	111	..
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	1200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
13¾	6¼	..	Container A	2400	12⅞	12¼	12¼	12⅞
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	2000	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	5
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	1800	12½	12	12¼	12⅝
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	2900	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
83¼	75	3	Cont Can	400	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅝
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	34½	34½	34½	34½
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	600	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	4900	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛
84½	69¼	4	Corn Products	400	74⅞	74¼	74⅝	75
144⅞	135	7	Corn Prod pf	10	145	145	145	..
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	700	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	500	33¾	33⅜	33¾	33½
15⅛	..	..	Crosley Radio	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
36¼	28½	..	Crown Cork & S	300	32½	31¾	32⅛	32½
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	2100	6¼	6	6⅛	6
71	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	71	71	71	69⅞
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	500	2	2	2	2
9⅞	2½	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
47⅝	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	43	43	43	43
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	47¾	47	47¾	47½
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1300	27¼	27	27	27½
84¼	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	600	79	79	79	78
5¼	2½	..	Curtis-Wright	3500	4⅛	4	4	4
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2200	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	300	19	18½	18½	..
			—D—					
34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	500	29¼	28¾	29	28⅞
73½	54	..	Del & Hudson	400	65½	65½	65½	65
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	800	28	27⅝	27⅝	28
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	83	83	83	82¾
55½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	1700	55½	54½	54½	54
28½	23	1	Diamond Match	300	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½
31½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	500	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞
40⅞	32	1.25f	Dome Mines	2200	37¾	37¼	37⅜	37½
23	19	1.20f	Dominion Stores	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	700	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛	23⅞
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅞
1⅛	⅝	..	Duluth So Shore	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
			—E—					
98½	78	3	Eastman Kodak	300	95	94½	95	93¾
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	1400	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	21
103¼	81⅜	..	Elfingon Schild	100	14	14	14	14
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2100	27	26½	26¾	26¾
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	700	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
7⅜	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1400	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
9⅜	4⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1600	16½	15¾	16⅜	16¾
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1400	18½	17½	18	18½
82	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	45¼	44¼	45½	44¾
3¾	1¼	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
126	120	7	Endicott John pf	20	126	126	126	..
25½	14½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	21½	21½	21½	21½
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
10⅝	7¼	1	Equitable Off bldg	900	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	600	22½	22½	22½	22¾
28⅜	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	700	28	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞
23	12	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	21¾	21⅝	21¾	..
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	200	12¾	12½	12⅝	13
24¼	9	..	Evans Products	6500	24½	23¼	24½	23½
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	630	9¼	8½	9	9
			—F—					
12½	4⅛	..	Fairbanks pf	50	11	9⅞	10⅜	10½
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
61	30	..	Fairbanks M p

Financial: News and Comment

Senate Receives Additional List Of Silver Owners

Treasury Gives Out Names of Those Dealing in Future Contracts

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—A new list of silver holders submitted to the Senate today by the Treasury included the name of Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the late President Wilson, as having four future contracts involving 100,000 ounces.

This list wound up, except for approximately 100 names, the report prepared by the Treasury at the request of the Senate to determine whether there had been undue speculation in the metal. The first list was presented yesterday.

The National City Bank was reported to have 7,594,166.48 ounces and 50 long and 329 short futures contracts, each involving 25,000 cunces.

In addition National City subsidies in foreign countries were reported to hold 2,158,260.98 ounces and 5.5 long and 43 short future contracts.

A. Atwater Kent of New York, radio magnate, was reported to hold 675,-334.46 ounces and Mrs. Mabel L. Kent, at the same address, 75,526 ounces.

Nederlandsche Crediet en Handelsvereeniging of Amsterdam, Holland, owned by James P. Warburg, New York financier, and his family, was listed for 56 long and 8 short futures contracts for delivery in various months.

F. P. Keelon, 44 Beaver Street, New York City, was reported to hold four long futures contracts for delivery in July and Francis P. Kelton, of the same address, was listed for 31 long future contracts and five short futures through Harriss and Vose and Metal Traders, Inc.

Frank Keelon was one of the sponsors of the dinner Monday night to members of Congress interested in silver.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Prominent banks and corporations here whose silver holdings were reported to the United States Senate by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau yesterday promptly denied today that these holdings were an evidence of speculation on their part in the possibilities of pending silver legislation. All commitments were acquired in the course of regular financial and industrial transactions, they said.

The Chase National Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company and other financial institutions which figured on the Morgenthau list declared that their purchases of silver were approximately balanced by sales. Industrial groups said their silver stocks were merely part of normal inventories.

The consensus in Wall Street held that the significant facts regarding speculation in silver still remain under cover and would be very difficult for a public authority to ferret out. The list published by the Secretary of the Treasury has little if any important bearing on the question, it was held. Evidence of a substantial speculative interest in the white metal was seen in the relatively high profit to be made from the simultaneous purchase and future sale of silver, but its extent was held to be hypothetical at present.

City Service Reports Quarter Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Cities Service Co. reports for the quarter ended March 31 consolidated net income of $2,808,699 compared with $631,017 for the like period last year. Gross operating revenue amounted to $46,438,326 compared with $37,-751,987.

The company reports that during the quarter sales of electrical energy by Cities Service subsidiaries increased 18.3 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Sales of natural gas rose 8 per cent over last year.

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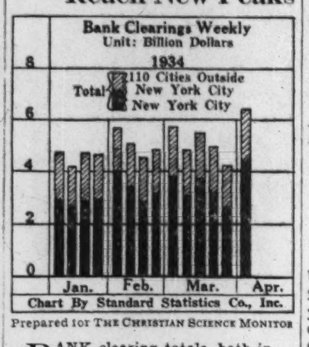
Bank Clearings Reach New Peaks



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BANK clearing totals, both inclusive and exclusive of New York City, have attained new peaks for the current year, and should show further gains during the next few months.

Inasmuch as the influence of the banking holiday was still being felt in the corresponding weeks of 1933, comparison with that period is meaningless, but under the new banking régime these data are once more fairly representative of total dollar business volumes.

Germany and Italy Will Abandon Gold, Claims Dr. Pearson

ITHACA, N. Y., April 25 (AP)—Frank Ashmore Pearson, Cornell economist and collaborator with Dr. George F. Warren, who is unofficial fiscal adviser to President Roosevelt, today was on record with the prediction that Italy and Germany will be off the gold standard before the summer is over.

Speaking last night before a Y. M. C. A. group, the internationally known economist said in part:

"In Italy and Germany prices of commodities or flexible prices have been steadily declining. Mussolini and Hitler are trying to bring inflexible prices, such as rent, interest, insurance premiums, and salaries, down to the level of commodity prices. People receiving these fixed charges will not stand for this cut.

"These two countries can no nothing else but get off the gold standard."

Present "dropping off of commodity prices in America," he added, "indicates it is about time for another rise in the price of gold."

Spanish Telephone Company Reports A Satisfactory Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The Spanish National Telephone Company, which is controlled by American capital under a contract arranged by the former Dictator, Gen. Primo de Rivera, announced a profit on last year's working of $4,440,000 at the recent annual meeting of shareholders here.

The company will be able to pay a dividend of 7 per cent on preference shares and 6 per cent on ordinary shares. The sum of $800,000 will go forward as reserve in this year's accounts as against $746,000, at present rates, carried forward at the end of 1932.

Total receipts for 1933 were $14,-493,333, and expenses increased by $506,666 on the 1932 figures. The Spanish state receives $2,080,000 in taxes and dues, and the company spent $2,093,333 on materials, 99 per cent of which were bought in Spain.

Working progress is shown by the erection of 33 new telephone centers, bringing the total centers on Dec. 31 last up to 3345. The company's report also states that at the end of 1933 there were 281,289 telephones installed in Spain, representing an increase on the 1932 figure of 10,687 instruments.

Silver Production Increases in March

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Production of silver rose substantially in March, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. World production totaled 14,965,000 fine ounces compared with 13,368,000 in February and 14,700,000 in January. Output in the United States came to 2,791,000 ounces compared with 1,903,000 in February and 2,025,000 in January.

Canadian production in March was 1,085,000 ounces compared with 1,351,000 in February and 1,368,000 in January. In Mexico production amounted to 6,000,000 ounces compared with 5,413,000 in February and 6,255,000 in January.

In presenting the figures the bureau stated that "it should be understood that for some of the countries the accounting, especially for the latest months, is preliminary and subject to revision which may be considerable."

Mexico May Establish A Mining Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Various government departments have been for some time actively engaged in making an intensive study of possibility of organizing a semiofficial mining corporation similar to the recently formed petroleum corporation in which the Government participates to the extent of owning 50 per cent of the stock, the rest being owned by Mexican citizens.

The, mining corporation, it is understood, would limit ownership of stock to Mexican citizens as in the case of the petroleum corporation. Plans are understood to call for the Government corporation's engaging in all branches of the mining industry, ranging from actual prospecting to ultimate refining and distribution.

The corporation would be guaranteed a sizable income directly from its refinery activities, the plants being established in strategic points of the mining zones.

U. S. Steel First Quarter Results Show Betterment

Loss $6,989,965 Compared With a $16,730,-271 Deficit a Year Ago

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25 — The United States Steel Corp. earnings for the first quarter of the current year were the best since the third quarter of 1933, according to the quarterly report yesterday, and with that exception were the best since 1931.

After interest, depreciation, depletion, overhead expenses on iron ore properties, etc., there was a net deficit for the quarter of $6,989,965 compared with a deficit of $7,945,-445 in the preceding quarter and a deficit of $16,730,271 in the like period of 1933.

Since April 1, operations have averaged about 38 per cent capacity and there are indications that this rate will continue with a possible increase. This average is not strictly comparable with the ingot production figures, since U. S. Steel's percentage is based not on ingots but on production of finished products.

After all charges for the first quarter of this year, and payment of the 50 cents on the preferred stock, which required $1,801,405, there was a charge to surplus of $0,791,370. Quarterly dividends have been at least partly from surplus in every quarter since 1930.

The company declared another 50-cent quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, a rate which has been paid since Jan. 1, 1933.

Operations for the first quarter were 29 per cent of capacity compared with 30.8 per cent in the last quarter of 1933 and 15.8 per cent in the first quarter of last year.

The general wage advance effective April 1 on the basis of the volume of employment in March increases the month pay roll approximately $1,500,000, it is estimated. All wage rates and salaries of employees receiving $3000 or less a year increased by an average of 10 per cent. In the case of coal mining subsidiary companies increases in wage rates averaged considerably more than 10 per cent through the code conditions providing for a seven versus an eight-hour day.

The corporation reports total earnings before charges of $6,578,731 for the first quarter of 1934 after ordinary operating expenses compared with $5,537,084 for the final quarter of last year and a deficit of $3,795,-473 for the March quarter of 1933.

Pennsylvania Road Hiring More Men In New York Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—More than 700 workmen recently on furlough are now back at work on the Pennsylvania Railroad in connection with its electrification of 125 miles of track in the New York area, it was announced here yesterday. It is expected that 1300 more will be reemployed when the work reaches its peak during the coming summer. These figures apply to the New York section of the $77,000,000 employment and improvement program which the Pennsylvania System is carrying out by means of loans from the Public Works Administration.

Entire electrification of main-line trackage and yards between New York and Washington will be completed early in 1935, it was said. Substantial improvements in both freight and passenger service will go into effect at that time. More than 100 electric locomotives and 7000 steel freight cars are being constructed in preparation for the new fast schedules.

The electrification work, combined with the new car construction, was said by government and railroad officials to be the largest corporate construction job going on in the United States today. It is also the most comprehensive single program of railroad improvement undertaken in recent years.

Chase Bank Explains Its Position in Silver Mart

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP) — The Chase National Bank of New York in a statement issued in explanation of its silver commitments, asserted that its net long position amounted to but $65,000 as of the date covered by Secretary Morgenthau's figures.

"The 18,000,000 ounces of silver," said the statement, "mentioned in the Secretary of the Treasury's list made public yesterday as being held by the Chase National Bank on Jan. 31, 1934, was in fact already sold on that date for future delivery.

"In addition the bank had contracts outstanding for the future sale and future purchase of silver which nearly balanced each other. The net result under these contracts was that the bank was committed to buy 147,000 more ounces of silver than it was committed to sell.

"The Chase National Bank has had important relations for many years with the silver markets in many countries, including the Far East."

Belgian National Bank Reduces Discount Rate

BRUSSELS, April 25 (AP)—The Belgian National Bank reduced its discount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent as the first move toward inauguration of a cheap money policy.

Henri Jaspar, Minister of Finance, recently recommended such a program as absolutely necessary to help Belgian commerce and industry in their present plight.

The national bank's move was expected to be followed similarly by other institutions directly or indirectly controlled by the state and intimately connected with public credit.

Further Silver Legislation Calamitous, Say Economists

Body of Experts Declare Proposed Measures Would Make Wage-Earners Playthings of Unsound Financial Policy—Urges No Bullion Buying

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Opposing all the silver measures now before Congress on the ground that they "court national calamity," the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, in a resolution made public today, asserts that the proposed legislation would make wage earners the playthings of an unsound financial policy.

"Congress, under this Administration, has already placed on our statute books a series of unsound and potentially dangerous monetary laws," the resolution says, "and to add to their potential dangers, or to convert these potential dangers into actual mandatory law, is to invite monetary, economic, social and, perhaps, political disasters."

Would Reduce Confidence

Asserting that the purchase of silver bullion at artificial prices, instead of promoting sound recovery, will reduce confidence in the currency, the resolution holds that no additional silver should be purchased at any price.

Listing the committee's reasons for opposing the silver bills, the resolution says:

"The restoration of bimetallism at the market ratio would cause national injury and retard recovery.

"The restoration of bimetallism at a ratio of 16 to 1 would be a national calamity.

"A rise in the price of silver benefits materially neither domestic industry nor the foreign trade of the United States."

"The Government is liable for its dollar value, and every additional dollar going into the vaults is a national liability placing an additional burden upon the gold reserves."

The various silver measures introduced and proposed in Congress flaunt the lessons of monetary history and the principles of money, according to the resolution, signed by 17 members of the executive committee representing 15 colleges and universities.

Denying that silver legislation would aid China, the resolution charges the supporters of silver with ignoring the conclusions of Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, who, with sixteen experts, recently spent a year in China as currency and bank adviser of the Chinese Government.

"There are now before Congress various silver bills," the resolution continues. "One is for the sale of $400,000,000 worth of American products for foreign silver at a valuation of 25 per cent above the actual value of the metal, the bullion to be coined into dollars. The second is for the purchase of one and a half billion ounces of silver. The third is for the restoration of bimetallism at a ratio of 16 to 1, which the President already had the right to do under the Thomas Amendment.

Bimetallism Ineffective

"Still other silver bills, and combinations and compromises of those just mentioned, are before Congress. The first of these measures calls for a subsidy to silver producers and additions to the heavy Treasury liability for debased coinage. The second calls for the purchase of an amount of silver sufficient to destroy what little there is left of our American gold standard. The bimetallic proposal, if adopted, would be devastating in its financial effects and would force us on to a silver standard."

Bimetallism, the committee contends, has never functioned well in practice, for under this policy silver invariably drives out gold. America's experience illustrates this fundamental weakness, asserts the committee, explaining:

"The double or bimetallic standard, as established in 1792 with a mint ratio between gold and silver of 15 to 1, gold having a value 15 times that of silver at the mint, never functioned well. Our experience has been that of alternating between gold and silver, because of the well-known fact that when the market ratio between gold and silver differs from the mint ratio, the metal under-valued by the mint will be driven out of the country or into hoarding by the cheaper metal.

"It is for this reason that no country in the world has had actually functioning bimetallism since the early 1870's. It should be emphasized that a very small discrepancy between the mint and market ratios will cause the overvalued metal to expel the undervalued one. Yet there are in Congress today men who are advocating the reintroduction of bimetallism at the ratio of 16 to 1, although the market ratio is about 78 to 1."

Professor Kemmerer, who recently spent a year in China as currency and bank adviser of the Chinese Government, is honorary chairman of the committee; Prof. Ray B. Westerfield of Yale University, president, and Prof. Walter E. Spahr of New York University, secretary-treasurer.

News Notes—Africa

Union Airways Control—The placing of the civil airways of South Africa under governmental control has proved generally popular in the Union. The government-owned South African Railways is administering and operating the Union's civil airway system. The Durban-East London-Port Elizabeth-Cape Town route, for which there is a contract with the Post Office, is continuing on its present basis while awaiting other developments. The service between Johannesburg and Durban has been curtailed temporarily.

Radio Business—Competitive conditions in the South African radio market have been seriously hampered by the introduction of auction sales to dispose of new radio receiving sets, according to recent reports. There have been increasing instances where local auction rooms have placed orders with manufacturers' agents for shipments of new radios, which have been put up for auction to the lowest bidder, and thus set up additional competition to the established radio dealers and distributors. These stocks include not only cabinet sets, but automobile sets, which have only recently come into the market.

East African Movies—American sound pictures are constantly penetrating into remote corners of the world, and further evidence of this is seen in the fact that East Africa now has 12 theaters equipped for sound films. A new theater just completed cost $60,000. The white population make up the bulk of the audiences. The programs are similar to those in the United States. Films are principally American, although they include many British features. The big drawback, however, is that the films when shown are from two to five years old. Steps are now being taken to obtain current features.

Movie Film Imports—Imports of exposed picture films during the calendar year 1933 amounted to 6,151,384 feet, valued at £213,539, compared with 4,974,209 feet, valued at £147,248 in 1932.

Automobile Business—Improved economic conditions in South Africa are reflected in a notable revival of the automobile industry. Passenger car registrations in the Union in 1933 totaled 16,184, a figure which exceeds that recorded for any year since 1929, when registrations approximated 25,000. The improved conditions in the motor trade extend to all four provinces of the Union. The 1933 figures reveal that American cars accounted for 71 per cent of all new car registrations.

Blast Furnaces "Blown In"—The "blowing in" of the large blast furnaces at Pretoria recently was preliminary to the production of the first steel which is expected from the state-aided South African Iron & Steel Corporation shortly, according to the Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg. It is expected that the first steel manufactured by the corporation will pass through the rolling mills in from four to six weeks.

Subsidies for Farmers—South Africa has disbursed about £5,000,000 in the form of subsidies on agricultural products exported from the Union. The total value of these subsidies amounted to £2,370,000 in 1933 and £2,530,000 in 1932. The largest amount was paid out on wool. Other items included citrus exports, hides and skins, maize and maize products and wattle bark.

Foreign Trade—The value of South African foreign trade showed a substantial increase during 1933. This was attributed, largely to the rise in world prices of gold and the improvement in domestic economic conditions. Preliminary official trade statistics just issued show the grand total of the Union's imports and exports during 1933 had a value of £122,482,000, a figure 20 per cent higher than that of 1932.

Gold Industry—Developments in the United States in respect to devaluation of the dollar are interpreted in South Africa as beneficial to the gold-producing countries, according to the commercial attaché at Johannesburg. The declared value of the gold produced in 1933 was £67,604,000, compared with £49,078,418 at standard value recovered during 1932, the mining group profits rose to £30,017,216 for 1933, as compared with £14,629,385 in 1932.

Southern Rhodesia Minerals—Southern Rhodesia reports a substantial increase in mineral production in 1933, compared with 1932. The value of total production in 1933 amounted to £4,939,635, compared with £3,848,383 for 1932, a gain of 23 per cent. Gold, the outstanding product, had a total of 642,499 fine ounces, valued at £4,014,034, which compared with 574,135 ounces, valued at £3,366,222, in 1932.

Egypt's Foreign Trade—The position of Egypt's foreign trade showed marked improvement during 1933. Total imports amounted to £E26,766,-944, compared with £E27,425,483 in 1932, a drop of £E658,539. Taking into consideration that exports during 1933 amounted to £E28,842,436, as compared with £E26,981,577 in 1932, and that the value of reexports was £E676,897 and £E727,771, respectively, it would appear that Egypt in 1933 had a favorable visible trade balance of £E2,752,389, compared with only £E283,865 in 1932.

Declares Bankers' Code Is Destined To Aid Investors

Dun & Bradstreet Head Calls It Most 'Far-Reaching' Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 25—Declaring that the investment bankers' code, which has become effective, should have "a very marked effect upon the economic condition of this country," Mr. Arthur D. Whiteside, president of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., said that the codes in general are "accomplishing far more favorable results than originally anticipated."

In a vigorous defense of the National Recovery program, Mr. Whiteside, who served as a division administrator of the NRA until last month, said he could not grasp "the lack of understanding which exists regarding the favorable economic effect which codes are exerting upon national welfare." Mr. Whiteside addressed members of the Chicago Association of Commerce at a dinner in the Palmer House.

Long-Time Benefits

Long-time benefits will result, Mr. Whiteside said, which are of far greater value than those of immediate concern. "The greatest achievement of American industry and finance under the Recovery Administration," he continued, "will be credited, in retrospect, to the new conception in the relationships which are now being established, not only between competitors, but between all classes of our entire social structure. That is the advance in civilization which is imperative, that is the avenue leading to the contentment of capital and labor which, excepting psychologically, has been far nearer to realization in this country than we have superficially thought."

Turning specifically to the investment bankers' code Mr Whiteside said, "It is obvious that this document will have more far-reaching effects upon the welfare of the investing public than any legislation ever enacted.

Will Aid Small Investors

"It will unquestionably benefit the large and small investing institutions very greatly," he continued, "but the most far-reaching and fundamental benefits will accrue to the small investors who buy directly from both large and small security dealers in every city and town in the United States. From the standpoint of a layman, I might comment in one sweeping statement to the effect that this document appears to me to have been written primarily and fundamentally in the interest of those who invest their savings in securities which are recommended to them by investment bankers."

After analyzing the code, section by section, Mr. Whiteside viewed it as a document which, in effect, would "change the attitude of the entire investing public toward investment bankers," as well as changing the "habits and viewpoints of thousands of investment security bankers."

In its economic effect, he viewed the code as a measure which could be expected to help restore capital financing to a more normal basis, and thus, he added, "employment will increase and our industrial activity will go forward with renewed rapidity."

Electric Power Output Advances

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Electric power output is getting closer to the 1929 and 1930 levels, according to figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute. Production for the week ended April 21, at 1,672,765,000 kilowatt hours, is the highest output for the industry since the week of Dec. 19, 1931. It also almost equals the corresponding week in April, 1931, when production was 1,675,-570,000 units.

Output gained 16.9 per cent over the like week of 1933, compared to a gain of 16.5 shown in the preceding week, and is a gain of 30,578,000 kilowatt hours from that seven-day period. Gains in New England and the Pacific coast dropped slightly, but all the other major geographical regions continued their advances.

International Bankers Convention in Mexico

GUADALAJARA, Mex., April 25 (AP)—Plans are completed for the opening Thursday of the four-day international bankers convention in this city. Marte R. Gomez, Minister of Finance of Mexico, will preside at the sessions at which problems of interest to the United States and Mexico will be discussed.

Among the American bankers who will attend are J. C. Rovensky and Louis Rosenthal, both vice-presidents of the Chase National Bank; Herman Brock, vice-president of the Guarantee Trust Company; William H. Schroeder, vice-president of the Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles; Paul Dietrick, vice-president of the Bank of America, San Francisco, and G. Lenenberger, vice-president of the Wells Fargo Bank and the Union Trust Company of San Francisco.

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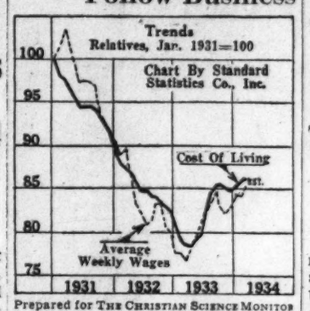

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SO LONG as industrial volumes continue to follow an upward trend, wage and price advances will form a rising spiral, a rise in one item creating the basis for an advance in the other.

In such a period, isolated strikes may be expected to cause temporary interruption to business in various localities, but in so far as they arise from wage demands, labor disturbances may be considered as symptomatic of fundamental business recovery.

Speculative Check Now Being Sought By Federal Reserve

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP) — Special powers are being sought by the Federal Reserve Board to protect the public from "speculative excesses."

Danger of such a leaning is seen by Reserve officials in a potential credit supply exceeding $15,000,-000,000.

This huge sum was Governor Eugene Black's estimate of credit which member banks could extend on the basis of their present record-breaking reserve of $1,600,000,000. He figured members might advance the larger total without seeking new funds from Reserve banks.

"These excess reserves furthermore may increase greatly when a period of credit expansion sets in," Mr. Black said in the Reserve Board's monthly bulletin.

The board said the existing volume, however, appears "far in excess of probable business needs."

It thus figured existence of a surplus which might be diverted to speculative inflation.

The board said that "to prevent a recurrence of speculative excesses" it may become important for the Reserve banks to absorb these excess reserves swiftly.

The plan recommended by the board for congressional action was to make reserve requirements of member banks dependent upon deposit turnover rather than deposit volume.

The board said that loans and investments of all member banks on Dec. 31 amounted to $25,220,000,000, reflecting an increase of $435,000,000 from June 30. It also said the increase was due in part to the licensing of previously inactive banks and the admission of new members while Government securities were responsible for most of the increased investments.

Refrigerator Sales Break All Records

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Sales of household electric refrigerators in the United States in the first quarter of this year, as reported today by the electric refrigeration bureau of the Edison Electric Institute, set a new all-time record for the period with a total of 269,319 units. This total exceeds by 139 per cent the total for the first quarter of 1933, when 112,643 units were sold, and compares with the previous first-quarter record of 170,793 sold in 1931.

March unit sales reached a total of 151,668, compared with 82,439 sold in February, 58,494 in March, 1933, and the previous March record of 94,778, made in 1931.

The first-quarter sales represented 133.2 per cent of the national quota set for the period by the electric refrigeration bureau in its promotional campaign to sell a million units this year.

Revenue Collector Seizes Big Japanese Freighter

LOS ANGELES, April 25 (AP)—The Japanese freighter, Soyo Maru, valued at $2,000,000 and carrying a $750,000 silk cargo, was technically seized today by John P. Carter, Collector of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Carter placed a custodian aboard pending the posting of bond to cover $428,668 claimed by the United States as "additional income taxes" for 1917, 1918, 1919.

The Soyo Maru is owned by the Toyo Kisen Kabushki Kaisha Steamship Company, but is under charter to another Japanese exporting firm, federal officials said.

Prices for Wool Are Now Settling To a Lower Level

Trade Generally Is Quiet —Growers in the West Withholding Material

Gradually, prices for wool in the markets of the world seem to be settling to a lower basis. In the United States the rise since the spring of 1933 has been phenomenal and it was not surprising that prices should go too far, in view of the Administration's inflationary moves.

Meanwhile, the general inclination is to sit back and wait for developments. In the far West, growers are inclined to withold their wools from sale for the time being, believing that they will be able thereby to get more money for their clips later in the season. This point of view is supported rather strongly by this statistical position of raw wool, which admittedly is in very light supply.

Against Higher Prices

On the other hand, there are numerous factors in this situation which do not argue the probability of higher prices right away, one of which is the factor of tariff amendment, now being urged by the President for prompt action by Congress.

Foreign markets are rather quiet, and inclined to ease slightly. Only some 76,000 bales are to be offered in the Colonial wool auctions which open in London on May 1. The proportion of merinos is small, and prices for fine wools, therefore, are expected to rule fairly firm.

Prices at the East India sales, which opened in Liverpool on Monday, were down 5 to 10 per cent, with the offering leaving much to be desired. Competition was light and withdrawals were much heavier than usual. American buyers were considerably less active than at the March series.

The New Zealand season closed on Monday with a final sale in Wellington, where prices were a bit easier, although, in view of all the circumstances, fairly good.

Quiet in West

In the West, there is little being done as yet. Buyers and growers are rather wide apart, especially in the West, where shearing is progressing and some consignment of wool is being effected.

In the bright wool states, buyers have been procuring wool more freely, and prices have been withdrawn at around 28 cents for medium and 25 cents for the best fine clips to the growers, for Ohio, Michigan and similar wools. Meanwhile, the piece-goods market is very dull.

Carpet wools are rather quiet and a bit on the easy side. Imports continue heavy.

Mohair is slow but very firm, with little business done either here or in the country.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	NBC speaker	Yankee Singers	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	NBC dance music	The Cosmopolitans	CBS soloist; orch.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Frank Merriwell	"Jack Armstrong"	School Com. talk
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	"Norway Today"	Bob White	CBS vocal trio
6:00	Westminster Choir, mixed chorus	Evening sketches; music	Tattler; Scores; music	Reports; news "Buck Rogers" "Bobby Benson"
6:15				
6:30	Reports; sports	Scores; events	Musical feature	CBS dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Your Folks & Mine	Local dance music	CBS soloist; orch.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Hollywood stars	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Three Blue Notes	Gene and Glenn	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Fire Dept. speaker	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Organ; soloist
7:45	Irene Rich; sketch	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter; news	Local dance music
8:00	Crime Clues: serial mystery story	Baron Munchausen; Steeden Orch.	CBS soloists; orch. Edwin C. Hill	String trio College talk
8:15				
8:30	NBC soloist; orch.	"Lavender and Old Lace" musicale	Albert Spalding; soloist; orch.	String ensemble N. E. Council talk
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch			
9:00	Ray Knight and his Cuckoos; sketch; or.	The Hour of Smiles; Fred Allen; soloists; players and orchestra	Nino Martini; chorus; orchestra Lombardo Orch.; Burns and Allen	Local dance music. Organ recital Local dance music. Reports; news
9:15				
9:30	John Charles Thomas, baritone; orch.			
9:45				
10:00	Lopez Orchestra; Sullivan; trio	Ed Barnyard and male quartet	Fiorito Orch; comedy; soloists	Boston Arena. Gerry Harrison, reporting
10:15				
10:30	Sammy Liner and his orchestra	Ranny Weeks and his orchestra	Soloists; orch. Reports; music	Mary Eastman; or.
10:45				
11:00	Reports; sport review.	Forecasts; talk	Yankee News Service; Jack Little & his orchestra	Nick Lucas; orch. Local dance music. Sign off
11:15	Local dance music	News; Bill Scotti's dance orchestra		
11:30	Popular vocalists			
11:45	News; dance music	NBC dance music	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, Ida Bailey Allen; Ralph Christman, concert pianist.
11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; readings; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:15 WEEI, "Industry's Problems," Alfred P. Sloan Jr., at Boston Chamber of Commerce luncheon.
2:00 WNAC, "Financing the Commonwealth," State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: America's Place in Music.
2:30 WBZ, Flying program, George Mason, aviation editor, Boston Transcript.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album: program of recordings.
3:00 WNAC, Braves-Brooklyn baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, National Student Federation: "Youth Faces a New World."
4:30 WBZ, Music Magic: narrator; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
5:00 WEEI, Armand Girard, basso; Meredith Wilson's Orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Romantic Melodies: Don Ameche; Sally Ward; Sagerquist's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Roland Young; Caroline Marsh; Al Bernie; Estelle Levy; harmony quartet.
8:30 WNAC, Voice of America; soloists; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days, dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WNAC, "Presenting Mark Warnow"; John Corigliano; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; police radio demonstration.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; Nikita Balieff's "Chauve Souris"; Deems Taylor, master of ceremonies; soloist features.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:45 WAB, James Thurber, commentator and humorist.
11:30 WNAC, "Music from the Islands"; orchestras from Bermuda and Hawaii.

Boston Art Notes

André Derain

A choice selection of water colors and drawings by André Derain is on view at the Goodman-Walker Gallery in Copley Square. The artist himself made the selection from his private folio.

Derain is one of the great modern painters, undeniably of the first rank, holding his place alongside Matisse, Picasso, Braque. His work is less appalling than that of the others, less likely to throw the layman into a rage. He has been modern, adapting the Cézanne tradition, pursuing the Congolese subject, dwelling upon an utmost conciseness. Derain's gift, however, lies less in conjuring a brilliant spectacle, or contriving a new theory, than in evincing a quiet and evocative beauty. There is grace and freshness, an exquisite illusory quality, in his pictures. Sensibility of a high order informs his brush.

At Goodman-Walker's we may see some sepia washes, some opaque water colors and crayon drawings. The sepias seem casual, but they take on form and forcefulness as one looks at them for an extended time. Derain calculates each daub so circumspectly that he can give the shape of the tree, the character of its growth, the ambience which surrounds it, in a stroke or two. In the sepias the plain white paper serves as sky and ground.

The water colors are painted for concise scenic characterization with comparatively flat washes of color chosen for form-enhancing qualifications. They are miniatures but have an enormous space illusion. As thrust and counterthrust in the pictorial structure, large barren trees are daubed against the shallow, rolling hills.

In the figure, Derain demonstrates what a firm plastic feeling he can convey, how much bulk and weight he can suggest through the one extraordinary line of contour. D. A.

Claim Settlement Pact Signed by U. S.-Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., April 24 (AP)—An agreement for settlement of claims between the United States and Mexico was signed today, ending the chief diplomatic question between the two countries for the past 10 years.

The agreement was signed by Mr. Josephus Daniels, American Ambassador, and Dr. Jose Manuel Puigcasauranc, Mexican Foreign Minister. Terms were not made public, but it was known that a lump sum settlement was made of general claims of both countries, which date from 1867.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly cooler, with lowest temperature about 38 degrees and light to heavy frost tonight; Thursday fair with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds; general conditions indicate probable showers and a little milder Friday.

Massachusetts: Fair and colder, with a heavy frost in the north and west portions tonight; Thursday fair, with rising temperatures in extreme west portions.

Rhode Island: Fair and cooler with a heavy frost tonight; Thursday fair.

Connecticut: Fair and cooler with a heavy frost tonight; Thursday fair with rising temperatures.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler with a heavy frost tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and slightly warmer in the north portion.

Maine: Cooler tonight; Thursday fair; probably light frost in the north and west portion tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest and west winds and weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	69	New Orleans	66	84
Bermuda	70	70	New York	42	66
Chicago	36	44	Norfolk, Va.	50	78
Denver	46	68	Philadelphia	44	78
Helena, Mont.	52	70	St. Louis	44	60
Jacksonville	66	82	St. Paul	34	44
Kansas City	40	60	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	56	72	Washington	44	82
Miami, Fla.	72	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 25.
B—Maximum April 24.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 8:20 p. m., Thursday 8:42 a. m.
Height of tides 8.9 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:06 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"HER MAJESTY THE WIDOW" (Hollis). Pauline Frederick in a play built according to the "sure-fire" formula. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Emil und die Detektive." A number of really natural German boys share with the audience the kind of adventures every boy would like to have. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Al Jolson in "Wonder Bar." Striking dance and photographic effects are the main attraction in this. Fenway at 2:02, 4:40, 7:18, 9:56. Paramount at 10:36 a. m., 1:27, 4:17, 6:57, 9:37.

KEITH'S—"Catherine the Great," with Elizabeth Bergner and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Made by the producers of "Henry VIII." 10, 11:55 a. m., 1:53, 3:53, 5:53, 7:53, 9:53.

BOSTON—Rosco Ates on the stage. Screen feature, "Murder in Trinidad," with Nigel Bruce as a new and pleasing kind of detective. 10:09 a. m., 1:14, 4:19, 7:24, 10:20.

MAJESTIC—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 2:30, 8:30.

STATE—Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan in "Tarzan and His Mate." Also an Our Gang comedy. 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:10, 9:35.

UPTOWN—"It Happened One Night," with Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert. An unpretentious, but unusually entertaining picture. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50.

ORPHEUM—Ramon Novarro and Lupe Velez in screen version of the novel of Indian life, "Laughing Boy." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

METROPOLITAN — Spencer Tracy and John Boles in a tale of "breaking into the movies" entitled "Bottoms Up." On the stage Benny Davis presents a number of youthful entertainers of all kinds, and George Raft appears in person. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Grand Canyon and Jerusalem in scenic films: Silly Symphony cartoon; Charlie Chase comedy; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY—Concert commemorative of the 25th annual competition for the Mason & Hamlin prize. Program of works for one, two, three and four pianos, with and without orchestral accompaniment, played by winners of the competition in this and former years. Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Other Events

REPERTORY THEATER—Edouard Du Buron and dance group, 8:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Lecture by Henry S. Hall, Jr., on "The Heart of the Coast Range," following supper in the Twentieth Century Club. Supper at 6; lecture at 7:30.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASS'N — Meets in Eastman Laboratory Building, M. I. T. Inspection of library in building and talk in it. Exhibition of high speed motion pictures, 7:30.

TOMORROW

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE — Business Law Course. Lecture by Richard J. Dunn, of Boston College Law School, on "Insurance Law." 4:15. Current Events lecture by Charles Manchester, of the Boston Globe, at 3.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Greek Vases," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

BOSTON TEACHERS' CLUB—Annual business meeting followed by home-talent evening. University Club, 4:45.

NEWTON LEGION SHOW—Ninth annual welfare entertainment given by Newton Post, No. 48, American Legion. A minstrel revue, "Where's Elmer?" Newton High School auditorium, 8:15.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer speaks on "The Trend of Affairs," 11 a. m.

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E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO. 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave. Newark N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York Newark Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City. Berg. 4-8333.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WANTED—Transportation to California for man and wife and some remuneration; in exchange will give loving care to adult or children and assume care after arrival; references. Write Box X-18, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; we sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO. 324 South Market Street, Chicago

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland St. — Particularly nice rooms overlooking the Christian Science church and park; elevator. HOWES.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN—To sell roof coating, industrial paints and asphalt specialties; reliable manufacturer, long established; choice territory; Illinois and adjacent states; liberal commissions paid weekly. K-4, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FULL-FASHION HOSIERY—Young married man, thoroughly experienced in manufacturing, capable of managing, supervising, fixing; employed, desires change. 723 Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—My 8-room English bungalow, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, walled garden; grand piano; $150 per month; choice location. 506 N. Foothill Road.

CONCORD, MASS. — Attractive furnished 7-room new colonial house, garage and garden; close to historic shrine; July and August. MRS. GEORGE EUART COLE, Ripley Hill, Concord, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

MEN!
Society Brand and Fashion Park Suits
$22.90
Regularly $40 to $55
Our Men's Clothing Sales are the sensation of the clothing industry! Good assortment of styles and sizes.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
GARDENING SUPPLIES

COLLINGSWOOD

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppes
We satisfy the most discriminating.
Oaklyn, Col. 4141 Collingswood, Col. 4064
190 W. Clinton Ave 636 Haddon Ave.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
160 PROSPECT STREET
Telephone Orange 3-0470. 9-11 A. M. Daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

CLASSIC PASTEL FELTS $3.95
SPORT SILK CREPES $2.95
Head sizes 21½-23. Colors to match your Swagger Suits.
Sand, Maize, Copen Blue, Aquatone, Brown, White.
BEVERLY SHOPS
8 Harrison Street, East Orange
20 Church Street, Montclair

FRAMED
PICTURES and MIRRORS
All Novelties and Pottery
HALF PRICE
BRICK CHURCH DAYS
APRIL 27-28
Cramp's Art Store
505 MAIN STREET

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
Special on Children's Oxfords
Sizes 8½-2, $2.95
534 MAIN STREET

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
under the new management of
ELSA
PERMANENT WAVES
GENUINE EUGENE or FREDERIC $5.00
14 HARRISON STREET Or. 4-8330

DIETRICH & THATCHER
First Class MEAT MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
We carry the Monarch Brand canned goods.
108 MAIN STREET Or. 3-4412

ORIENTAL BROADLOOM
GULIAN, INC.
—RUGS—
Cleaning and Repairing
263 Central Ave., Building
Corner So. Munn Avenue
Or. 3-6858

gradot knitters
Instructions given—designs suggested
Knitted things made to order
All kinds of yarn sold.
Grace Webster Dorothy Ball
8 HARRISON STREET

Henry Hornecker
FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St.
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Martens'
SODAS, SUNDAES, ICE CREAM
CANDIES THAT ARE GOOD
391 Main Street Or. 3-8680

Ye "GOLDEN RULE" Shop
TAILORING and DRY CLEANING
GARMENTS CLEANED, PRESSED, RELINED AND REMODELLED
A garment renewing service for men and women Monitor readers.
Next to Hummel's Market at 440 MAIN ST.

The CORSET and LINGERIE SHOP
FEATURING
Lillie of France and Le Gant Foundations
Hilda M. Burger—Minnie Cooper
10 LINCOLN STREET OR. 3-4040

HATS SUITS DRESSES
Suburban Fashion Shops
Formerly Chandler Shop
34 BRICK CHURCH PLAZA

Silver
Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

Little Town Shop, INC.
LINGERIE HOSIERY
COSTUME JEWELRY
24 North Harrison Street Or. 3-4010

COLONIAL MARKET
"The Meat You Ought to Eat"
Groceries—Vegetables
OSCAR ASZMAN
46 DODD STREET OR. 3-6754

Splendid Values for
MEN and BOYS
on Brick Church Days, April 27-28, at
THE LOMAR CO.
532 Main Street
LOUIS SKLOWER, Prop.

SO-MO LAWN MOWER CO., Inc.
Grass Seed, Fertilizer, Tools
Tractors, Horse Gasoline and Hand Mowers
Parts and Repairing
287 McKINLEY AVENUE Orange 3-8640

WATCH
BERNARDS
for Outstanding Values
in Women's and Children's Wear
on April 27th and 28th
530 MAIN STREET

DRAPERIES and SLIP COVERS
The BETTER KIND at
Little Prices
The Orange Drapery Store
64 Brick Church Plaza Or. 5-1880

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

Queen Quality SHOE SHOP
Combining Style with Comfort. For the Woman Who Cares. All Sizes and Widths.
$6 and $6.50
565 MAIN ST., near HARRISON ST.

Charlotte Chase Stevens
CORSETS made to your measure
Individually fitted. ACCESSORIES
11 No. Harrison Street Or. 4-4857

ELIZABETH

NATELSON BROS.
The Men's and Boys' Department Store from Shoes to Hats
91 BROAD STREET EL. 2-0780

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
All the baked things you want here—AND GOOD!
318 Morris Avenue EL. 2-1432

FRANK'S HAIRDRESSING STUDIO
Permanent Wave Specialist
$3.50 and $5.00
161½ ELMORA AVE. EL. 2-3226

ENGLEWOOD

THE DUNWOODY CO.
Chevrolet and Oldsmobile
59 ENGLE STREET Tel. ENG 3-3737

ELLEN E. WOOD
Gift and Beauty Shoppe
Marinello System of Beauty Culture
Permanent Waving
Specializing in ZOTOS Machineless Wave
11 Dean Street Tel. Englewood 3-0506

New and Used Cars
The Dunwoody Co.
Ask for
B. R. HALLINGER
TELS. ENG. 3-3737-38-39

HOBART TOMPKINS JACK SWITZER
Art Flower Shop, Inc.
PHONE 3-4884-5
39 PARK PLACE ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

HACKENSACK

Normandy Laundry Co., Inc.
147 Meadow Road, Rutherford, N. J.
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
We pay toll charges from Hack. 2-3 Teaneck 6, Armory 4, Sherwood 2, Lambert 3-8.
Call

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.

Quality — OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH — Service

YARD AND OFFICE
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2102

POSTUM

Klingers Market

254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
Phone Westfield 2-2640—2641

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Fine Foods
HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.

Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Zollinger Harned Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

The App Beauty Parlor
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
833 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA
DIAL 6879

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

When shopping for eatables it will pay you to visit
The Puritan Beef Co.
32 NORTH 9TH STREET
The best for less, always!

Mrs. EVELYN HOOK
Shampooing, Marceling, Finger Waving and Permanent Waving
Tel. 6864 — Res. 717 N. 7th Street

EDWARD H. DINGILIAN
Oriental Rugs
944 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
Expert Repairing and Washing of Rugs.
Telephone Allentown 5611

BETHLEHEM

Westinghouse Electric Refrigerators
at GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET — Phone 812

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE — ERIE, PA.
Women's first quality pure silk Goldstripe Hosiery, $1.

MONARCH Food Products
CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
29 WEST 7TH STREET — Phone 23-637

Kitchen's Tire Service
"WE are equipped to render SERVICE surpassed by none"
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil, Gas, Battery, Brakes
1802 PARADE ST. — 1023 SASSAFRAS ST.

HARRISBURG

VISIT OUR
Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
Ferndell Pure Food Store
SECOND AND STATE STREETS

Clearance Sale
of Suits and Coats at
FELLERS
Furs Repaired, Remodeled and Stored. Lowest prices.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Mixed Salted Nuts ..... 89c Lb.
Salted Peanuts ..... 30c Lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates ..... 60c Lb.
Groceries, Provisions and Tea Room
McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PHILADELPHIA

GRACE & MERIT
1120 CHESTNUT STREET
New Store Brimful of New Millinery

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH

ANNUITIES—INSURANCE
Carl B. Hathaway
KOPPERS BLDG. — ATLANTIC 0400

F. D. HINKEL & BRO.
"Flowers"
Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs
R. D. No. 7, BELLEVUE
PITTSBURG PA.

READING

The Bon Ton
MILLINERY and DRESSES
408 Penn St.

Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

SAYLOR'S
4th and Penn Streets
For those who like rich, creamy chocolates, try our Butter Creams—44c a lb.

OLD CARPETS are valuable
Have Wool Chenille Rugs Made
AGENTS WANTED
Mention the Monitor
Also "Rug Shampooing"
Reading Rug Co.
1940-50 Perkiomen Ave. — Phone 27483

Famous for Delicious Foods . . . Since 1911!
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST., READING, PA.

E. S. KERPER — M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 — 1114 Allegheny Avenue

Foot-Craft Shoes
MANNING-ARMSTRONG
607 Penn Street
New home opposite Pomeroy's

SCRANTON

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

Cinnamon Doughnuts
Welsh cookies, Scotch scones, home-made bread, pies and cakes
The BAKERY
1921 NORTH MAIN — PROVIDENCE SQ.

BESANÇON'S
FLOWERS—PLANTS—BULBS
Artistic Table Decorations
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

Buick — ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Essolene
Guarantees Smoother Performance
Broad St. — Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

USE DURLACQUE
MAKES CLEANING EASY
Nothing better for cleaning paints, hardwood floors and bathrooms. It will save time and money in your House Cleaning.
6 1-lb. Packages for $1.00.
Isabella D. Baldwin, 417 Thorn Street

HEINZ SOUPS
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The market for good things to eat"

UPPER DARBY

BLVD. 2525 — "Smiling Service"
STEWART
Cleaners and Dyers
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
West Philadelphia and Suburban Collection and Delivery

SHERRY'S
MARKET at 69TH STREET
A Restaurant that caters to family trade.
Complete Luncheons 35c
Full Course Dinners 50 and 65c
Banquet room for private affairs.

GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
7019 Garrett Rd.
Boulevard 197
Shoes called for and delivered.

Home Dressmaking
Ladies' and Children's
DRESSES and COATS
Altering and Remodeling. Prices reasonable.
MRS. J. STECHERT
255 Long Lane, Upper Darby, Pa.

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLIES
SELECT MEATS
BUTTER EGGS
Poultry and Canned Goods
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

WILKINSBURG

Earl E. Cronenweth
Dry Cleaning—Dyeing
713 PENN AVENUE — WILKINSBURG
PHONE CH. 1270
We Call For and Deliver

Dresses and Millinery
"Formfit" Girdles
at
THE CHARME SHOP
723 PENN AVE.

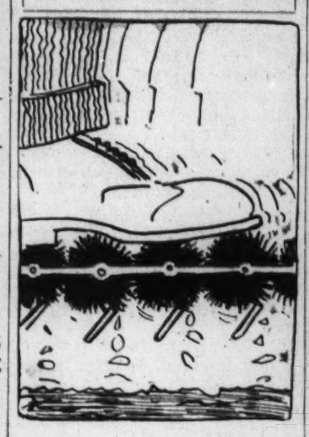
BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

YORK

COLD STORAGE for FURS
Let Us Repair and Remodel Your Furs at Low Summer Prices Now.
York Fur Shop
31 N. GEORGE STREET — Dial 46200

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Modern Doormat

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ORDER to show how intricate the modern doormat's inner workings can be, our artist has cut a slice right through it. On the top is a conscientious pair of feet vigorously wiping off spring mud, then there is a layer of little brushes on wheels which aid the process by their revolutions; and finally there is a row of bars beneath the surface, acting as doormat for the brushes and removing the mud from them. This process was thought out by a Canadian, Louis Rostoker of Toronto, and was given U. S. Patent No. 1952222.

A Word a Day

Empirical

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "It is not at all impossible that Henry II may have been among the pupils of Vacarius: certainly he was more of a lawyer than mere *empirical* education could make him" (Stubbs: "Medieval and Modern History").

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

experiential — hit-or-miss
regal — one-sided
elementary — specialized

Pronunciation: *Em-pihr'-ih-kal* (*e* and each *i* short, *a* clipped).

Derivation: The *Empirici* were ancient physicians who, opposed to the *Dogmatici* and *Methodici*, held that practice or experience, and not theory, was the foundation of medicine. The name was based on the Greek ἐμπειρία (*empeiria*), "experience," compounded of ἐμ (*em*), "in," and πεῖρα (*peira*), "a trial, attempt." We use "empirical" (and "empiric") in the sense of "pertaining to, or founded upon, experience, experiment, or observation, without regard to theory."

Empirical knowledge, gained from the five senses, cannot help us in understanding true substance.

Notes and Queries

So, as (Miss M. B)—The inquirer submits the following sentence from an editorial:

> Not quite as "set in his ways" as he is often credited with being is the American farmer.

She adds:

> I have been taught that *so* should always be used with the negatives, as: "Mary is not so tall as John."

Modern good usage permits *as* with a negative when the difference between two objects being compared is slight, as: "New Hampshire is not quite as large as Vermont"; but *so* is used when the difference is great, as: "Massachusetts is not so large as Texas."

Ought (Mrs. L. F. S.)—The inquirer writes:

> Is it correct to say: "They ought not surprise anybody"? Would it not be better to use "should"? Or if "ought" is used, should it not be followed by "to"?

Webster's has this note:

> The infinitive without *to* occurs after *ought* in older or poetic use; as, "you ought not walk."

So excuse the omission in old writing or poetry.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

307

Having stated the motion said the president everybody there declared themselves unanimously in favor of the motion, there not being so much as one disenting vote

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Here and Abroad With Members of the Monitor Camera Club

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are: (Upper Row, Left to Right)—Anna R. Wyler, Wilderswil, Switz.; R. G. Clark, Bremerton, Wash.; Donald M. Knott, Brookline; (Lower)—Helen Scott, Wenatchee, Wash.; Vera E. Cross, Vancouver, B. C.; Miss M. Targett, Toronto.

Mr. Scroggins

Business Is Better

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

THE grass on Boston Common showed strong signs of becoming green. For weeks and months it has been brown, or covered with white snow or gray patches of ice. Maple trees displayed their tiny banners of red on twig and limb. The sun was warm and the breeze gentle. In short, it was a day in spring and, as is characteristic of such days in Boston, this day had a tinge of summer.

No one noted all these matters with keener interest than Roger P. Scroggins, squirrel extraordinary. He sat on the ground with his high silk hat and cane beside him. His eyes were bright with the enjoyment of the sunshine, the air, and all of the other springlike features. Far off sounded the music of a grind-organ. Scroggins listened with his head bowed, the better to catch the melody. The tune was gay even though faint. Scroggins sprang nimbly to his feet and, in time with the music, stepped blithely about the tree. The music grew fainter and fainter, and finally was heard no more. Scroggins resumed his place on the ground.

He looked at the sky. It was blue. Scroggins nodded approval.

He looked at the trees. They were beginning to bud. Scroggins waved his hand cordially to the budding leaves. "Come right in," he said hospitably, meaning that as far as he was concerned the leaves were more than welcome.

Overhead wheeled pigeons. Scroggins picked up his cane and waved it. "Hooray for pigeons," he hoorayed, but not loudly.

And then, as the sun was warm, and the sunshine quite strong, the venerable squirrel put on his hat, tilting it well forward on his nose, and shifted his gaze from sky and trees to the earth on which he sat.

An ant hurried by. Another ant rushed to meet it. They seemed to put their heads together regarding something, and instantly they rushed off to a quite sizable grain of sand, in fact larger than either ant. The ants seized it and, with mighty pulls and tugs, dragged it away. Scroggins watched this piece of business with intense interest. As they passed out of his sight he wiped the perspiration from his eyes. "Whew," he said. "That was hard work!"

A worm came into view. It moved with easy glide. Scroggins watched it finally disappear into a hole.

A fly buzzed by. "Going somewhere in a hurry," said Scroggins, closing his eyes.

He opened them quite soon on the pleasant earth, noted the green in the grass, observed again the maple buds and the wheeling pigeons and the playing squirrels. He saw another ant and another worm and another fly. They all were going about their affairs.

"Business is much better," murmured the illustrious squirrel, and he picked up his hat and cane to resume his morning stroll.

Staff Artist
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Scroggins Steps to the Music

He looked with approval at young squirrels frisking. "As it should be, in spring," he said.

In Lighter Vein

The Party System

Serious Politician: "Utopia will never be achieved by a single party."

Gay Young Thing: "Oh, no—there would have to be a party every night."—*Punch.*

Not Consistent

Married Daughter: "I do wish you'd learn not to drop your aspirates, father. You never hear Claude doing it."

Self-Made Man: "Pity 'e isn't as careful with 'is vowels—'e's got I O U's lying about all over the place."—*Legion Weekly.*

Turned Out Lots of Work

Guest (being shown painting): "Did you say this was a Corregio?"

Host: "No, a replica."

Guest: "Oh, well, he's a pretty good man, too, isn't he?"—*Humorist.*

Today's Limerick

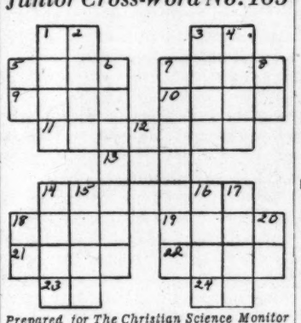
The captain remarked to the boatswain:
"Supposing when young you had choatswain.
"Some easier job than just being a gob?"
And the boatswain replied:
"Well, suppoatswain?"
—*Boston Transcript.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

NOTHING is so gentle as that which is strong.
—LAMARTINE

Junior Cross-Word No. 163



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Accomplish.
3—Pronoun.
5—Quiet.
7—One-fourth of a pint.
9—High terrace.
10—Small river in Crimea, Russia.
11—Evades.
13—Yellowish-brown.
14—Chief language of Spain.
18—Gift.
19—Corner.
21—To be added.
22—Dull.
23—Diminutive suffix.
24—Symbol for terbium.

Down

1—Profound.
2—Mountain in Thessaly, Greece.
3—Measure of distance.
4—Shade trees.
5—Ream (ab.).
6—Mediterranean sailing vessels.
7—Attaining.
8—Musical note.
12—Moved swiftly.
14—Flatfish.
15—Fresh-water catfish.
16—Kind.
17—Rime.
18—Bishop (ab.).
20—Louisville is on the Ohio River in this State (ab.).

(The Solution Appears Elsewhere)

Brevities

Ottawa Evening Citizen: In Sweden, we read, the telephone girls do not say, "Just a moment please," but "In the wink of an eye." Television will probably put an end to that answer.

Detroit News: Reducing the dollar seemed so easy, you'd think they'd try to bring the high notes of the national anthem down within the reach of all.

Savannah News: Many folks envy the farmer because of his free life in the open with a blue sky overhead. They forget the sky is not the farmer's only overhead.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

THIS group of pictures suggests a point that is well to bear in mind in using your camera: Don't confine your photography to one type of subject. Photograph everything of interest and gradually you will develop a collection which will be entertaining to others as well as to yourself.

Here we find children, a bird, two scenes in other lands, and an animal picture. An interesting layout.

"Baby Kingfisher" is good. Pictures of birds are always worth photographing.

The picture of the bear looking into the automobile is a fine record. It depicts conditions which to some sections of the country are unusual. Hardly a person but would be interested in this story.

"London Bobbie" tells a story. It would add to the picture if the background were less opaque. The intense black detracts from the composition. The figures are well placed and the slight embarrassment of the little chap is depicted cleverly. The fact that the child's interest is in the Bobbie instead of the camera is a feature that practically causes the picture to tell its own story.

If the picture of the "Dutch Windmill" were made from the front at an angle of about 45 degrees the composition would be strengthened.

"Picnic Plate Escapes" is an interesting record. The inclusion of so many high lights, however, tends to weaken the picture. Features which detract from the photographs will be discussed later in articles on enlarging pictures.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Book Rummage

A BOY who had helped many housewives clean their attics was astonished to find so many books put away and forgotten. He decided there might be a chance to bring profit to himself as well as to help the housewife dispose of such books. When he announced his plan, some of the housewives gave many books to him outright, and others sold them for a small sum.

He then held a "book rummage" every Saturday in his father's garage. Children came to buy picture books, young people to get novels, adults to fill out some of their sets of older books; and each Saturday his sales were brisk and profitable.

Betty R. L.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Hats Off to Mr. Crabbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

A RECORD of having planted more than 2000 trees as a part of one's contribution to the joy and well-being of his fellow man, is in itself something of an honor; but when, in addition, one has saved thousands of trees which others have planted, and has inspired the planting of other thousands of trees, his story becomes one of achievement.

Mr. O. W. Crabbs, who lives in Muncie, has spent a large share of his more than four-score years in beautifying his city and the surrounding country, having personally planted more than 2000 trees, and assisted in the selection and planting of many times that many more—to say nothing of the hosts of flowers and shrubs.

Mr. Crabbs has for years acted as sponsor and adviser in many city beautifying projects. Does a church wish to plant a memory tree? Consult Mr. Crabbs. Is a well-loved tree on the college or hospital grounds looking less thrifty than usual? Ask Mr. Crabbs.

At the Christmas season Mr. Crabbs sponsors a movement for the use of potted evergreens, ranging from three to six feet in height, instead of the cut trees. These trees may be kept inside for a time, and then planted in the yard. This project is so planned as to keep the price of these potted trees within reach of all.

As a lover of all nature, and particularly trees, Mr. Crabbs has well earned the tributes which are frequently paid him by his fellow citizens.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The River Kishon

THE River Kishon, now known as El-Mukatta, waters the plain of Esdraelon, which lies between Galilee and Samaria; and it flows in a northwesterly direction, entering the Mediterranean just to the north of the promontory forming the western limit of Mount Carmel.

In summer the stream is insignificant; but the winter floods turn it into a torrent which overflows the surrounding country. We can well understand, therefore, how the forces of Sisera, the Canaanite general, could be swept away by "that ancient river, the river Kishon" (Judges 5:21).

Later on in the Old Testament, we find that after his famous sacrifice on the neighboring Mount Carmel, Elijah descended to the plain and slew the prophets of Baal by "the brook Kishon" (I Kings 18:40).

The exact source of the Kishon River is a matter of conjecture, but it is fed by streams coming from such mountains as Carmel and Gilboa, Hermon and Tabor.

Daily Anecdote

"One Good Turn Deserves Another"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A BUTCHER called on Hadyn one day to tell him that his daughter was a great admirer of Haydn's music and was extremely anxious that he compose a piece especially for her wedding ceremony.

The ever-willing Haydn was glad to comply with the request, and on the following day the butcher received a minuet. As far as Haydn was concerned the incident was closed.

Several days after the wedding the composer heard the minuet being played outside his window. Looking out, he saw a huge ox with gilded horns and wonderful decorations surrounded by a band of street musicians. The butcher entered the house and addressed Haydn as follows:

"My dear sir, I thought that a butcher could not express his gratitude for your kindness in a more becoming manner than by offering you the finest ox in his possession."

The outcome of the incident was the title, "Ox Minuet."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tuning In*

By THE HAGERS

TED WEBB AND I ARE DX FANS, AND LIKE TO CONTACT DISTANT LANDS.
WE TRY TO TUNE MY SHORT WAVE SET FOR STATIONS WE'VE NOT LOGGED AS YET.
"A-HA!" SAID TED, "I'VE GOT THE RANGE OF SOMETHING THAT SOUNDS VERY STRANGE."
"PERHAPS YOU HAVE SLAVONIA," I QUACKED, "OR PATAGONIA."
"SSH! WADDLES, HERE'S THE STATION'S CALL!" JUST THEN BUD BURST IN FROM THE HALL!
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Have We Removed the Causes?

SECRETARY HULL called attention to one feature of the United States' present situation which cannot be too often emphasized when he told the meeting of the Associated Press that:

> We want business recovery, but we naturally want it based on sound policies and honest methods and practices. We would not gain permanently, for example, by restoring business to the level of 1926, if it should carry the seeds of its own destruction, such as the inevitable disaster of 1929.

Americans would do well, amid the natural clamor for recovery, to consider what kind of recovery they want and what kind they are getting. How many of the seeds of destruction which caused the "disaster of 1929" is the business structure still carrying?

The number of "causes" for the depression is almost as great as the total number of economists. Undoubtedly the simplest and most fundamental was that which the Scriptures call the root of all evil. But greed was manifested in particular forms which have been the objects of corrective effort. Certainly one great difficulty was overproduction—or underconsumption, resulting from improvements in production—particularly machine production—outrunning methods of distribution. The majority of economists now believe that too large a share of production was going back into productive goods through dividends, instead of out to consumers in higher wages and lower prices.

Much new-deal legislation is based on this belief. Especially NRA. But on the whole NRA has not been able by law to make employers pay higher wages or take smaller profits. It is true that many employers have recognized that their market depended to a large extent on the pay rolls of other employers, but few are willing in practice to turn the equation around. If underconsumption—or inadequate distribution—was one of the seeds of destruction, very little has been done to remove it.

* * *

For years before the crash of 1929 the farmers of the United States had had a depression all their own. This arose largely from the shutting off of war-time demands and the deflation of farm values. Surpluses also were caused by import restrictions in foreign countries and by the attempt to collect on war debts money which might have gone to buy American farm produce. In addition American tariffs kept out foreign goods which might have been exchanged for the farm surplus. What has been done about this situation?

Not a great deal. Under AAA the Government has persuaded the farmers to restrict a bit in acreage, but not very much—indeed, in cotton none at all—in production. Even more restrictive effort is to be made under the Bankhead Act. A start has been made on a long-term shifting of farmers from marginal lands. But in the main the chief hope for farm relief lies in the reciprocal tariff plan, which Mr. Hull has so eloquently advocated, and which may show some results by next year if Congress passes it before adjournment.

Another difficulty—and this was initially a result which soon became a cause—was deflation. And right here is where the Administration has been most successful in bringing about recovery. The principal improvements in business are traceable without much trouble to some of the Government's efforts to bring about reflation. Perhaps enough has been learned so that the worst effects of depression can be avoided in future by wise management of currency and credit.

* * *

Another "seed of destruction," in the opinion of many, was the weakness and rottenness which permeated the nation's financial structure, and to which Mr. Hull also pays his respects. This was both physical and moral. There were faults of organization, such as the forty-nine systems of banking and the mixing of commercial and investment banking. There was greed and dishonesty—and ignorance—in the investment business, both on the side of those who sold securities and of those who bought. What has been done about this condition?

Too little. The Government, backed by the public sentiment aroused by the bank crisis in March, 1933, obtained some mild reforms in banking. But it missed a golden opportunity to carry through the most essential reform—unification of the whole banking system under federal control. A drastic Securities Act was passed, but is now savagely attacked and probably will be modified. And at present the stock exchange bill is a bone of bitter contention in Congress. It is fairly certain that legislation will be enacted which will improve stock exchange practices.

* * *

These laws and experiments are called reforms. In so far as it is possible by law to set up better methods, and in so far as they prove well adapted to achieve the purposes for which they are designed, they should help to eliminate certain seeds of destruction which would bring business again to disaster. But it would be well not to expect too much of these expedients. Real reform will have to go to fundamentals and by turning men to spiritual values strike at the root of all evil, the love of money and of the merely material satisfactions it will buy.

Cleaning Up the Movies

WHO is responsible for the sort of pictures American children see when they go to the theater? This is a vital question for every citizen, since no adult in a free democracy can escape some measure of responsibility for his social environment. One large national group alone is exempt—the children themselves. Open-eyed and open-hearted, they gather by their thousands in the movie theaters over the country—expectant—of what?

In some respects the United States has cared for its children as few other countries have done. It has given them fine schools, and at least an education of sorts. It has been very generally concerned about their bodily cleanliness and the purity of the food set before them. Yet it has not only allowed its own children to absorb much impure and poisonous mental food, but it is also responsible for supplying such food to children throughout the world. This is a strong indictment, but who can deny it?

This is not to ignore the many fine pictures that are presented. But is this any sort of excuse for the morally degrading and vulgar pictures so often seen by countless thousands of children? On the contrary, does it not prove that such pictures are totally unnecessary, because the industry obviously can do so much better if it chooses? The question is not "How much mental poison is there in comparison with wholesome food in the pictures our children see?" but "Who is responsible for the poison and its deadly effects?"

The citizen, consistently and not unnaturally, has blamed the industry. But it is clear that the condition only persists because of a lack of moral responsibility in the nation at large. And it is this lack that is bringing liberty, the great ideal of democratic countries, into disrepute everywhere. Freedom without any sort of moral responsibility is license, is dangerous to society, and in these days of radio and movies particularly dangerous to the unprotected child thought. Is the nation to continue to allow the movie industry this license or no? And, if not, what is to be done about it?

The Motion Picture Research Council has been making a serious study of this question, and last month saw the launching of a nation-wide movement in which all citizens who desire to see an improvement in the social value of films are asked to take part. The council hopes to coöperate with the industry in carrying out reforms. It is still possible to hope that the industry intends to coöperate with the council.

A Proper Budget for Boston

THE Committee on Municipal Finance in the State House have before it a memorandum presented by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau calling for certain revisions and changes in budget procedure which have been recommended by the City of Boston Charter Revisions Committee.

One of the strongest appeals made to voters in the last municipal campaign by Mayor Mansfield was for a revision of Boston's charter and a more businesslike budget. This move on the part of Boston Municipal Research Bureau points to some real action on the subject.

Some of the changes called for in the proposal would involve a continuous tax or appropriation limit with an annual budget to be enacted before the start of the fiscal year. This is to supplant a system in which the making of the budget begins with a move by the Mayor in September followed by a slow and cumbersome turning of the wheels of the municipal machinery which in many cases are hampered still further by political bickering. This budget, begun in September, rarely reaches its final stages before the following summer.

Thus it is that there is never a comprehensive financial plan for the city's income and expenditures during the year to come. By the time they reach enactment the year is practically finished, and as a budget the measure utterly fails in its purpose.

Weakness in this system, or lack of system, which caused certain difficulties in the 1933 budget brings to the fore the need for drastic revision. Fortunately there are cities throughout the nation which have made such changes and reforms and are today examples to be studied by communities more financially backward. And Boston seems to fall into this class. The memorandum filed with the Committee on Municipal Finance gives hope for some needed action.

County Government

IS THE county the black sheep or white hope of good government? Opinions vary. It has been branded as antiquated, inefficient and corrupt. It also has been hailed hopefully as an instrument of better government.

The breakdown of town and village government in many respects under modern demands has made the county a more important unit. It has succeeded to many of the powers and duties which the localities no longer exercise. Therefore, it has come closer to the people as an instrument of local government. It has become more important through accretions to its powers from the layers of government above it as well as from those below it. The state frequently grants to it additional powers and financial aid to enable it to promote agriculture, education, public health, pensions and relief.

There are more than 3000 counties in the United States. They vary in area, population, assessed valuation, powers, methods, efficiency and responsiveness to modern conditions. Many counties include several cities, but New York City includes five counties. Some counties cannot support a county government worthy of the name. Certain other counties rival small states in variety of functions and size of budget. Local representation in county boards of supervisors often is unsatisfactory. In New York, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin these boards, with few exceptions, are made up of representatives from townships and municipalities. The boards are large and cumbersome. Wayne County, which contains the city of Detroit, has a county board of 141 members—a larger assembly than the lower branch of the Michigan Legislature. Large county boards might be justifiable if they were engaged in fundamental legislation, but many deal chiefly with administrative and technical problems.

Criticisms of county government range from inefficiency and crookedness to failure to keep pace with modern needs. An era of automobiles and payed highways unquestionably has recast the space relations of modern life faster than lawmakers have adjusted local government to the change. Yet many county governments have been modernized, have had their powers enlarged, have extended their functions, improved their administration and become effective units.

To keep pace with the demands upon them, counties need adequate grants of power, executive leadership, centralized control, better budget control, and a more satisfactory basis of local representation. Unless they bring their governments in line with changed conditions they will fail, as towns and villages have failed. The powers and duties of local government surrendered to the county will, if the counties fail, pass more and more to the state. Better county government is an important factor in preserving local home rule.

Charges of inefficiency against county government in the past have, too generally, been true, but reorganization for the future is more important than criticizing the shortcomings of the past, or even of the present. Even if the county often has been the black sheep of government, there is no reason why it may not offer hope of better local government and more efficient coöperation with state government.

So This Is the Law!

FOR weeks the law has been defied by John Dillinger, murderer, who escaped from a so-called jail with a wooden gun and since then has been roaming the country. The police of at least four states—Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota—have been made to look silly by this one bandit.

In New York—on the same day that Dillinger eluded police in Wisconsin—a child with a toy hoe scraped up some mud in Central Park, and for this heinous offense the mother and child were forced to spend an entire day in court and in jail. The sun was shining outdoors, but the majesty of the law must be upheld, and so the 2-year-old child was soundly spanked to keep him quiet in the courtroom. Justice—if that's what it is called—must not be outraged!

Here is a perfect illustration of why the police and the courts in the United States are held in low public esteem. Politicians, police and judiciary play games of drop-the-handkerchief with bandits, thugs, racketeers and plug-uglies. Then they turn around and persecute women and children who cannot defend themselves. Let it never be said that they quail before a woman or child! They have their duty to perform! If they cannot protect citizens, at least they can harry and annoy them.

The Casual Day

DR. ROBERT CORNISH is described as "the man who put several dogs to death and restored their physical functions." At the University of California Dr. Cornish has in the last few days apparently made steps toward restoration of consciousness. The ultimate objective is restoration of life. We shall let doctors disagree as to his chances of success. But without presumption we may perhaps ponder the probability that religion would be served quite as well as natural science if he should reach his goal. For human beings are curious in this respect: They often seem to find it easier to believe in the likelihood of accomplishing something by spiritual means—as in New Testament experience—after they have been assured that it can be done otherwise.

"The attitude of the NRA is militaristic Prussianism"—*Col. Theodore Roosevelt* to the National Republican Club, April 17.

The Blue Eagle, we take it, is just a descendant of the Double Eagle.

I KNOW THE GULLS

I know the gulls
Are not clothed in phosphorus.
I knew
That chain of flashing white
In the gloomy sky
Was more than gulls
In flight.

For suddenly
Shafts of spring sunlight
Cleft the gray.
I saw the birds become slight
Obscure—
Shadowed.
But on my heart—
Light!

L. E. R.

"It was announced last night that the Minister of Transport proposed that experimental pedestrian crossing places should be marked at important junctions in London."—*The Times*, London.

If the pedestrian gets across, the experiment will, we suppose, be considered a success.

The Casual Society for the Protection of Metaphors, whose institution was announced in this column a few weeks ago, reports receipt of the following, clipped by A. H. from the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press:

SINKING THE HORSE

> Huey Long, United States Senator from Louisiana, warned and bewared the nation for an hour and a half Wednesday, working up to this remarkable peroration:
>
> "You can spur a horse just so long, but finally the ship of state will sink."
>
> Fine work, Huey! You smelled a rat and nipped it in the bud.

Dr. Crile says life is a continuity of electrical explosions. Wonder what life would be like if all the hours spent in wondering what life is, had been spent searching out how to make the best use of it.

Anagrams

APRIL had been the wettest month in many years. And now it was raining again. Mr. Blodgett looked up from the pages of his newspaper with an affectionate glance at his wife, who was setting the table for dinner.

"Some weather," he commented.

Mrs. Blodgett nodded assent. "I hope it doesn't make our problem any worse," she said.

The "problem" came catapulting down the stairway. It consisted of Robert, nineteen; Doris, fifteen, and winsome Ann, ten.

"Say, mom," shouted Robert, "can't you speed up dinner a bit. I've got to meet the bunch down at Bill's house."

"Me, too," chimed in Doris, "I've got a date, too."

In monkeylike imitation came the treble of Ann. "Grand movie down at the Pantheon. A murder mystery!"

Mrs. Blodgett gazed helplessly at her children. Aside, to her husband, she remarked, "They're out every night."

A merry twinkle lighted Mr. Blodgett's eyes, and his wife was puzzled. He *had* been so concerned about the outside attractions tempting the children away from home. Robert also sensed something. "Bet dad's got an idea," he said, which set the two girls to giggling.

Mr. Blodgett remained unperturbed under the raillery. "Yes," he finally said, "I really have an idea, and I think you'll like it. It's a miserable night out, so if you'll call off your dates, I'll share the idea with you after dinner."

* * *

With the dining room set to rights, the family gathered about the table. Father produced a good-sized cardboard box, ceremoniously removed the cover and let fall upon the table a shower of black cubes, marked with the raised letters of the alphabet.

It was with utter disgust that Robert spoke. "Here I give up a date and dad dishes up alphabet blocks. Say, dad, what is this, a nursery?"

The impertinent example of their brother led both the girls to commence a chatter of protest, when the merry look on their father's face again aroused their curiosity.

"If you will all just be quiet long enough to let me talk, I'll tell you about these letters you call alphabet blocks. This is a game and it is called Anagrams."

"What's an anagram?" asked ten-year-old Ann.

"According to Webster," said father, "it is 'the change of one word into another by the transposition of its letters.'"

Doris leaned on the table with both elbows. "That sounds interesting, dad. How do you play it?"

"Well, each of us draws a letter, and as you find words on the table comprising four or more letters, you may claim the word as yours. If you can change your own or your opponent's word by the addition of a letter, you capture the word. The player who first forms ten words wins."

* * *

All recollection of outside "dates" vanished. Each one drew a letter and the five heads bent over the table whereon lay the black cubes, five of them face up—an I, an R, a G, an N and a B. Mother was first to recognize a word.

"Ring!" she cried out, and the cubes comprising the word went to her.

Robert refrained from drawing a new letter. "Well, mom, I'll just take that word away from you and make 'grin.'"

Everyone laughed. It was the first family laugh ensemble in months. Then Robert reached forth and drew an A.

"Your turn, Ann," said father encouragingly to his youngest.

"Well," she chirped, "if I use that B that was on the table all the time, I can take Bob's 'grin' away and make 'bring.'"

"Good for Ann," exclaimed everybody, except Robert. He sat somewhat crestfallen at being outwitted by the little sister.

After drawing a K, Ann watched Doris study the "bring" which lay before her, so proudly captured from Robert.

"Not so fast, little sister, not so fast," said Doris. "I'll just tak your 'bring' home with me with that A on the table."

"What are you making out of 'bring' with an A?" asked Ann wonderingly.

"Just that nice little word 'baring.' And I'll leave that useless K on the table for father to worry about."

"No such word as 'baring,'" argued Ann.

Out came that long-neglected dictionary. Doris, verb forms fresh from recent school assignments, triumphantly pointed out the participal form of "bare."

All eyes centered on the fifth player. Mr. Blodgett quietly and nonchalantly swept "baring" toward his place, along with the despised K, and revealed "barking."

Again everyone laughed heartily. Robert cried out, "Say, this is great! Dad, turn up your letter and give me the next chance."

Mr. Blodgett turned up an E and, without hesitation, changed his own "barking" to "breaking."

* * *

The game increased in speed as the players became more proficient and alert. "Late" underwent the metamorphosis of becoming "stale" with an S; "lathes" with an H; "stealth" with a T; and finally emerged as "athletes" by the addition of an E.

Amid gales of laughter, the play went on, permitting no thought of petty bickerings or desire for outside distraction. Interest centered on Ann's making "gains" out of "snag" with an I; Robert felt inordinately proud of "assign" with which he captured "gains" from Ann with an S; Mother felt as young as Doris when she made "signals" from Robert's "assign" with an L; Doris experienced a wave of affection for mother as she changed "signals" into "sailings" with an I; father, with a happier smile than he had displayed for months, looked like a pouter pigeon as he swept the letters of "sailings" into a jumbled mass before him and, with an S, brought forth "isinglass."

The evening had slipped away. Father, mother and children had experienced the peace that passes understanding in the renewed protecting love and life of the family circle. The "problem" of "gangs," dates and movies had vanished beneath the magic wand of family comradeship and anagrams.

Father sat flushed and triumphant, his ten words completed with "lagoon."

"Can't possibly change that," sighed Doris, who had nine words and had hoped to win the laurels.

"I'm hungry again," chirped Ann, "so hungry I could eat sausage."

"I've got it!" cried Robert excitedly.

"Got what?" all queried, including father.

"Your 'lagoon.' I'll take it with a B."

"And what, pray tell, can one possibly make out of 'lagoon' with a B?" asked father, apprehensive of his victory.

"What Ann wants to eat. 'Bologna.'"

A. LINCOLN ROTHBLUM.

Leisure Writing

DIARIES of the Nineteen-Twenties from which the Nineteen-Fifties may reconstruct how we lived during those fabulous "prosperity years" will be missing. Self-conscious accounts by professional writers and a few three-line entries in "five-year diaries" by high school and college students may be found. But these are not such outpourings as remain to us from the last century, from a Boston abolitionist questioning his conscience or a Missouri river-county girl meeting hardship and romance. Who shall be the Pepys of the Wall Street crash?

I hope the Nineteen-Thirties may see a revival of self-expression without hope of publication. The only thing I approve about the stingy modern diary is its lock, with a small key that may be securely hidden. I am not urging anyone to carry on a diary to the utilitarian end that future decades shall know our intimate history. Most diaries will, I trust, continue to go the way of attic rubbish, with a few being singled out by chance to preserve the characteristics of the period.

Writing which serves no end beyond expression at the moment of one's own thoughts achieves a quality of expression which cannot be reached by striving. Choice of subject matter is closest to the heart and experience, and the author never gets front-page fright.

Letters written to those with whom we are at ease have this pleasant air, too. Walter Williams, president of the University of Missouri and founder of its School of Journalism, suggests whimsically that a young man or woman who wants to become a fluent and spontaneous writer should fall in love and thereafter direct a long daily letter to the chosen one. To write freely and openly, as one does to trusted friends, is a happiness as valuable to the person seeking to use his new leisure as to the journalist in training.

I covet such freedom for many of my writing (but not selling) friends, who are discouraged by rejection slips. Their families and neighbors expect them to justify by checks the predictions of the finger-pointing advertisements, "*You* Can Write!!!" So they divide their energies by striving to be published, when all they want is the fun of being themselves on paper.

I should like to see an amateur spirit such as prevails in sport. Writers would not necessarily be deprived of amateur standing by taking small checks, but they would prize a high batting average in polished grammar, or a masterly stroke in depicting character. It would not disqualify one to be quietly self-published, but the amateur in high standing would disdain to multiply by print (whether paid for by himself or another) anything he did not feel represented his own highest standard.

The open columns of the newspapers, and of such magazines as permit their readers to "talk back," would be fair game for the amateur. Not even poetry, unless in book form, would shake his position. Personal essays would not affect his rank unless they received extraordinary public or critical attention.

The amateur could experiment, create new forms in literature, return to old ones. The results, when read to his friends, would be presented frankly as an amateur's product, instead of requiring polite praise as "better than lots of stories in the magazines." Anyone who writes a thing out for himself, his friends, or his neighbors thinks that thing through.

Amateur writing, surrounded by some such code as this, might well be one of the most inspiring uses of leisure. What we need right now is development within, rather than production without.

F. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Encouraging Home Construction

THE man who wants to build a home, who has a job and is of good character should be as fair a risk as others to whom Uncle Sam has been so free in loaning money. Encouragement of home building is, in itself, a noble motive, and if it can be done on a sound basis it will throw hundreds of millions of dollars into the channels of trade.

The building industry, it must not be forgotten, is one of the most important in the United States. In pre-depression times it amounted to approximately $11,000,000,000 annually. . . . In fact, building construction in normal years accounted for about 12½ per cent of the total national income. . . .

In the case of residential construction—normally about one-fourth of all construction—expansion has been delayed by the fact that in depression people can and do put up with subnormal living conditions. . . . One of the means now proposed to encourage residential construction and repairs is a campaign to lower the costs of building materials and labor. At first blush, this seems to run counter to the program of raising commodity prices and wages. However, prices of building materials as a group are nearer the 1926 level than commodity prices as a whole, and building wages are high in comparison with most other wage scales; so that lowering building costs might be considered as bringing them into line with other costs.—*Idaho Statesman* (Boise).

Prohibition Coming Back?

DON'T laugh when the W. C. T. U. says prohibition will be back in five years. There's more than a little common sense in the prediction.

We repealed prohibition because we believed we could control liquor better if it was made and sold legally, because we were tired of the snoopery, the graft, and the brutality of prohibition enforcement officers.

In the state initiative repealing the bone dry law is a specific provision that the saloon shall not come back, and that liquor will not be sold to minors. Well, what has happened? Neither the police nor the sheriff's men are even slightly interested in enforcing the existing laws. Saloons run wide open, and liquor is sold to minors.

The liquor fellows are killing the goose that lays the golden egg. If they continue as they are now operating, and if no attempt is made to enforce the liberal laws now on the books, it is a mighty good bet that prohibition will come back with a vengeance, maybe in five years.—*Seattle Star*.

Practice Tact

HOW many a misunderstanding could be avoided if the lovable characteristics of our associates instead of their failings could be considered. The man without tact is very often of a most kindly nature whose only failing is presenting the disagreeable side of a truth instead of placing the accent on the agreeable side. Should he have this called to his attention, doubtless he would be at a loss to understand why he was misunderstood when his intentions were of the best.—*Household Management Journal* (Batavia, Ill.).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, APRIL 25, 1934

Drawn by Franklin Booth

Hands Around the World

By Sir Evelyn Wrench

Founder of the English-Speaking Union and the All Peoples Association

WHAT IS THE MATTER with Europe and with the world? Have the nations taken leave of their senses?

We all of us must ask ourselves questions like this almost every day as we lay down our morning paper. Why is it that at a moment when natural science has made undreamed-of advances, which should be making for coöperation among peoples, suspicion is abroad and nation mistrusts nation?

London can listen to voices at San Francisco on the radio and southern Asia heard King George's Christmas radiocast from Sandringham. We can fly from London to lunch at Rome or Copenhagen and be back for dinner. A regular air service to India in four days and to Australia in eight days will probably be in operation within a few years. Perhaps we shall be flying to New York in 24 hours before long.

We have annihilated space and yet, despite the obliteration of distance between the nations, there never was a time when the peoples were talking so much in terms of "economic nationalism" and of a patriotism which has a pre-war ring about it!

For a dozen years statesmen, highbrows, politicians and international publicists have been attending conferences at Geneva and elsewhere, but we do not seem to have made much headway. Somehow or other we must have been working on wrong lines.

The war taught us the use of propaganda—ominous words—and since the war the national leaders of Europe and America have made full use of it for their own purposes, but so far we have not mobilized this powerful weapon in the cause of peace and coöperation on a large scale.

If Mussolini and Hitler can mobilize the great majority of their fellow citizens for their political views, is there any valid reason why we, who believe in world coöperation, should not be equally successful if we employed equally efficient methods of enlightenment?

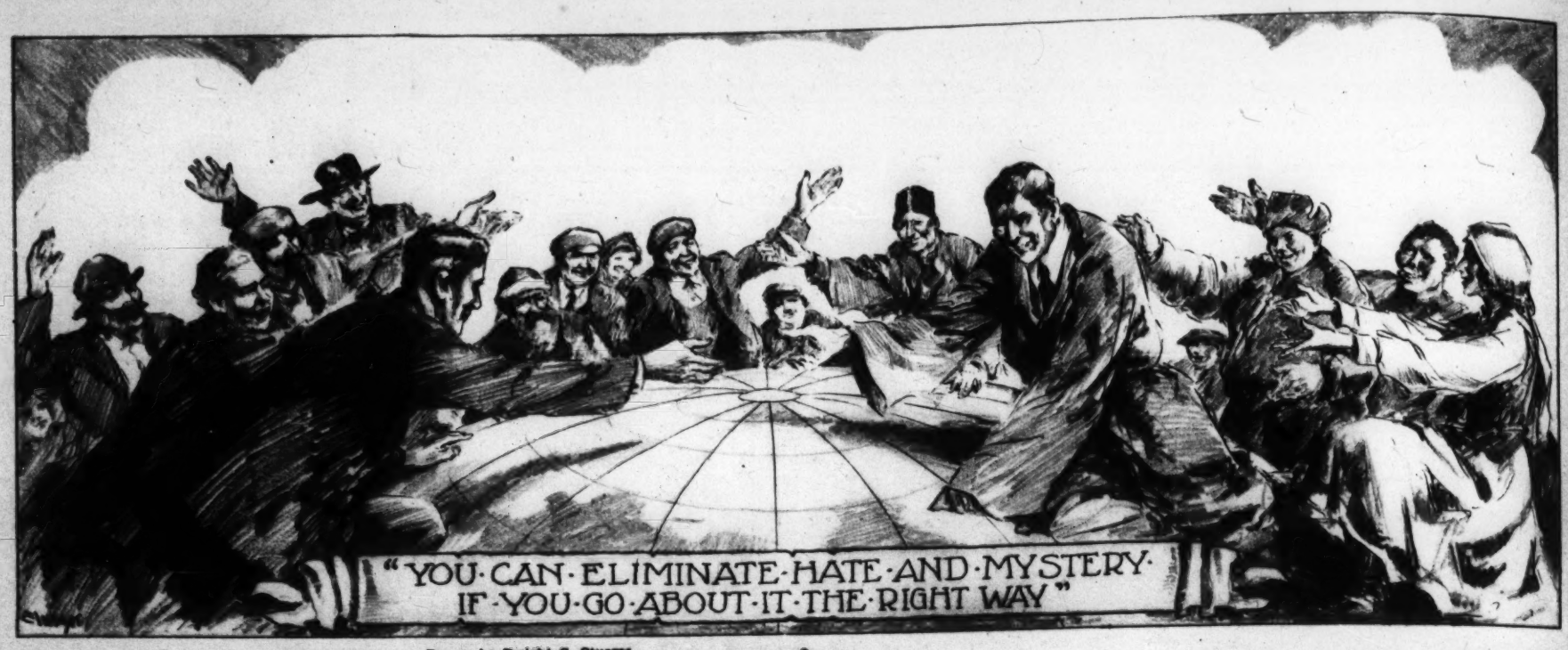
The late Lord Northcliffe once said to me, "You can get the public to believe anything provided you go on repeating it sufficiently often." Now Lord Northcliffe knew something about mass psychology. Even if he were exaggerating, one can by efficient methods change people's ways of thinking to some extent. We who believe in the cause of world unity are not trying to "put across" some new doctrine but the doctrine, which in 1934 should be fairly obvious—that the world is interdependent and that "we are members one of another."

If I were world director of propaganda for the cause of coöperation among peoples, how would I set about my task? I would start off with the reiteration of the fact that the world is made up of individuals—not a very original statement. I would concentrate on the ordinary mortal, that is, on you and me.

Why do I love America? Because ever since my first visit 28 years ago I have been made to feel at home in the United States. With that first visit all my previous prejudices vanished. American friends treated me like one of themselves. They invited me to their homes.

Twelve years later I started the English-Speaking Union because I wanted to make others feel as I did. I wanted the American to know the Englishman in his own home and the Englishman to know the American in his home. I set out to link up people with like interests in both countries, the American architect with the British architect, the American school-teacher with the British school-teacher and so on down the line.

I am now engaged on the most difficult job I have ever tackled. I am trying to organize an All Peoples



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

Association with branches in every town in the world. APA (pronounced Ahpa) has nothing to say to politics, but its only purpose is to make the peoples of different nations better known to one another, to remove prejudices, to get people to try to understand the other fellow's point of view, to make the stranger feel at home, wherever he may be.

Those who refuse to admit that the only basis of world organization is that of cutthroat nationalism, of racial discrimination and jingoism, must be up and doing. We must mobilize our forces throughout the globe. We must start off by admitting that the citizen has a series of allegiances.

When I am lecturing I generally use a little Russian wooden egg to demonstrate my meaning. There are nine eggs in all, each one smaller than the other in different colors and fitting one within another.

I start off with the smallest egg and list their stories as follows:

Egg No. 1 represents my allegiance to my family.

No. 2 represents my allegiance to my town.

No. 3 represents my allegiance to my county or province.

No. 4 represents my allegiance to my country or state.

No. 5 represents my allegiance to the nation (in my case Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales).

No. 6 represents my allegiance to my world state (in my case the British Commonwealth, consisting of 80-odd territories around the Seven Seas).

No. 7 represents my allegiance to my racial or linguistic culture (in my case to the English-speaking world. This is not a political loyalty; it is a cultural allegiance. Like every American, I am "a subject of King Shakespeare," as Carlyle said).

No. 8 represents my allegiance to my continent (in my case Europe).

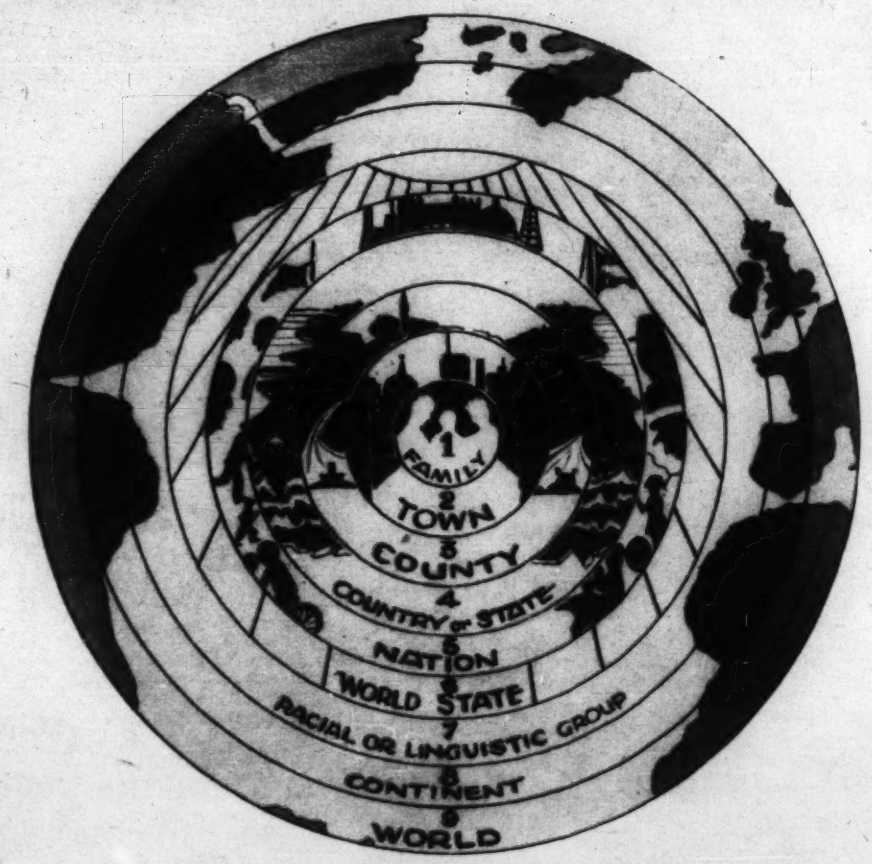
No. 9 represents my final allegiance to the world.

Now, if our loyalties are the right kind they should dovetail one into the other, just as the smallest Russian egg fits into the next one, which in its turn fits into another, till we reach the largest egg.

Many organizations of a nonpolitical kind are doing excellent work to promote coöperation among nations. Their work should, however, be coördinated and there should be a central clearing house to enable them to keep in touch with one another.

We must reorganize the excellent work of such organizations and groups as Rotary, the PEN Club (for authors and writers), the International Students and University exchanges, and traveling fellowships, the international Scout jamborees, the Women's International Peace movements, the journalistic and legal accountants' international associations, the annual conferences and conventions of the hotel industry, advertising profession, railroad and shipping interests, commercial aviation, religious and social welfare, Red Cross organizations, and many others.

But there are two directions in which



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a Diagram by Sir Evelyn Wrench
Diagram Showing the Citizen's Varying Loyalties Which Start With the Family and Reach Out Into an Ever-Widening Circle to Finally Include the World.

I think we must double our efforts. Personal contact must be established on a much larger scale between the young and between journalists. There are, of course, difficulties in connection with the problem of organizing world-wide visits of school children, but I do not think that they are insurmountable.

In the British Empire, there is in existence a society which organizes visits of British public schoolboys to the oversea Empire. Parties of British schoolboys under these auspices have visited Canada, Australia, India, New Zealand and South Africa.

I suggest that every year schoolboy and schoolgirl visits of this kind should be organized on a large scale between all sections of the English-speaking world and other countries. The ocean cruise has become a recognized feature in our life. I advocate the dispatch of "friendship" cruises every school term. For one term the children would live on a floating school and when in port they would be welcomed by the children of the nation in question. The Youth Hostel movement has made great progress in Europe—it originally started in Germany.

There have already been several exchanges between primary school children in Europe, and excellent work has been done in Great Britain by Mr. H. W. Barter of the School Journey Association.

With a little forethought, enthusiasm and financial backing it should be perfectly possible to establish international exchanges between the Youth Hostels in different countries. If 10,000 American children could spend their summer holidays in the hostels of Europe, under adequate supervision, and if 10,000 European children could spend their summer vacation in the delightful summer camps of Vermont and Maine or in Canada, a great work of enlightening youthful minds would have been set in motion. Alas, I have not the space to explore this attractive scheme in greater detail. Every reader will doubtless be able to think out possible developments of the proposal.

Let us turn our attention to the press. During the last six months of the war I was in charge of the English-Speaking World section of the British Ministry of Information, under Lord Beaverbrook. One of the most successful pieces of work we undertook in promoting British-American understanding and coöperation was the bringing to Europe of a series of parties of American editors. Each group of 12 journalists visited industrial Britain and studied the British war effort at first hand; they visited the British fleet and the French Army. They established innumerable contacts with the French and British. They returned home with first-hand knowledge of our conditions.

The tie of a common tongue in the case of Great Britain and the United States makes personal contact easy, and admittedly the carrying out of a large-scale series of visits of English-speaking journalists to other countries would be more difficult. But the spread in the knowledge of English in Europe since the war has been very remarkable, and if Anglo-Saxons are unenterprising enough not to learn other languages, the leading citizens of other nations usually speak English nowadays.

I propose that we hold a press conference of men and women journalists, editors, reporters and special correspondents every year in a different country, when the journalists of the world could discuss some of the problems which the politicians seem unable to solve. But apart from these large gatherings, I suggest that every year a dozen distinct parties of foreign journalists should be invited to each important country to study conditions and in due course return visits should be organized.

My space is running out. But the possibilities of the film and radio in promoting coöperation among peoples must be referred to. They open up new vistas of establishing a world unity and inculcating a world patriotism.

When I set out on my work of trying to draw nations together by deliberate effort, by means of the printed word, by personal contact, by word of mouth, I was told by some skeptics, "You cannot organize friendship."

Today, I know better. The job can be done. You can eliminate hate and mistrust if you go about it the right way. Circulating ideas of friendship is just as easy as sowing seeds of hate. My work with the English-Speaking Union in the United States has proved that prejudices vanish when people know each other better.

Is there any bigger cause in the world than promoting world unity? I do not know it.

The Prayer of Life

O. H.

Father, to whom men pray: "Thy will
Be done," who sayest: "Thou shalt not kill!"
Who lovest all, who seest all,
Who markest every sparrow's fall,
Who helpest the ant to bear her load,
Who showest the homing dove her road,
Who lovest all that Thou hast made,
How wilt Thou answer men that prayed:
"Thy will be done"? Have they no fear
Who hold so cheap what God holds dear?

Balkans Embark on Ship of Peace

New Pact Viewed as Instrument by Which Nations of Peninsula May Look Forward With Confidence to Long Period of Economic and Intellectual Development

By Panayiotis E. Tsaldaris
Prime Minister of Greece

THE PACT OF THE BALKAN COUNTRIES, signed at Athens on Feb. 9, constitutes one more manifestation of the consciousness of the peoples of Europe that it is imperative to establish solid bases for rehabilitation and for healing the wounds sustained in the great war.

The need of security is specially felt in this section of the southeast of Europe, where the struggles of irredentism and the love for domination among the neighboring peoples have kept the nations in a permanent state of excitement.

The phrase, "The Balkans for the Balkan nations," was put into circulation whenever some interested great power judged that another power, with which it found itself in political competition, enjoyed a greater influence in the Balkans than was considered necessary. This elastic formula was interpreted according to the will and in proportion to the particular interests of each power.

During the period following the great war, while all the countries were being baptized in the waters of furious nationalism, the Balkans observed a policy of mutual understanding, at first hazy and diffused, and then, in the course of the evolution of the post-war problems, more and more distinct and positive.

The peoples who lived on the basis of their preconceived ideas and conceptions of their neighbors have just begun to discover one another. The Balkan peoples, one after the other, are acquiring a new physiognomy. That which was once characterized as sharpness, or roughness, is today called racial dynamism. The efforts for self-concentration are no more looked upon as xenophobia. But it is a happy fact that the peoples of the southeast of Europe, despite all the prejudices of the past, have begun to study and understand one another, and this is revealing to them the truth that their neighbors are not lacking in great qualities, and that, which is still more important, they all possess virtues and defects in common.

Neither should it be forgotten that certain traditions, the souvenirs of the great and creative force of the Byzantine civilization, which flourished in all the countries of the Balkans, have contributed to the preparation of the way which we are following today.

The Turkish conquerors, abolishing the Byzantine Empire, found themselves under its intellectual influence. Seizing power and replacing the Greek emperors, they gave to the new state the form peculiar to the Ottoman Empire, under which the conquered Balkan peoples lived for many centuries side by side, almost under the same conditions, and had the same spiritual leaders in common. Thus centuries of slavery and servitude forged the links of intercourse among the Balkan peoples, and by their mutual contact and communication they came to establish better mutual acquaintance.

The Balkan wars of 1912-1913 were an expression of the emancipation of the Balkan peoples from an antiquated and bankrupted system like the Ottoman Empire. This fact, taken as a historic phenomenon, is linked by indissoluble bonds with the revolution of the Young Turks in 1908, and the creation of the New Turkey after the World War.

The peace treaties signed after the great war, which completed the national establishment of the Balkan peoples, and the exchange of the Greco-Turkish populations, as well as the Greco-Bulgarian voluntary emigration, all of these have given the Balkan states, that were formerly inhabited by a great number of different nationalities, a homogeneity much more pronounced than that of many great countries of the West. Notably in Greece, the establishment of 1,500,000 Greek refugees from Asia Minor and Bulgaria has rendered the country one of the most homogeneous in Europe. Besides, the existence of minority populations in certain Balkan countries does not lessen the value of the frontiers of today in regard to the viewpoint of respect toward nationalities; on the contrary, the minorities can serve in the future as a ring of union and understanding among peoples, as long as they do not turn into instruments of political exploitation to the detriment of the sovereign state, and if, on the other hand, their forcible assimilation is not pursued by the power under which they live.

In general, the actual situation in the Balkan Peninsula, compared with the restless conditions in the remaining part of Europe, gives rise to a belief of the existence of a fixed and stable régime, and it is, I think, superfluous to point out the value of this fact from the viewpoint o. insuring peace.

Two countries, Greece and Turkey, during long centuries in antagonism and engaged in racial wrestling and terrible struggles, and whose soils were bathed in the blood of those who, in the war of 1919-20, fell in Asia Minor, have deeply comprehended the need of consolidating the status quo of today as a condition indispensable for their development and progress. Having thus effaced the gloomy souvenirs of the past, they have established sentiments of mutual entente and appreciation of the virtues of the peoples that have lived together for centuries, sentiments which were restrained during many years on account of political antagonism. This Greco-Turkish amity, profoundly engraved in the conscience of both peoples, constitutes the most precious pledge for the insurance of the peace in the Near East.

The Balkan Pact is the completion of the work which was commenced at Angora. It constitutes a solemn proclamation of peace and of the fraternization of the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula; it is, besides, a general manifestation of the political disinterestedness of the peoples who have taken part in it. Its great significance consists in the happy coincidence of the sincere will of the contracting states to leave aside all political arrière-pensée, and, on the basis of the status quo crystallized, to devote themselves unobstructively to the work of their reorganization and the achievement of uplifting the level of the life of the Balkan peoples. The participation of the signatory parties in this task is an expressive manifestation of their peaceful intentions.

The refusal of Bulgaria to adhere and its open enmity to the pact are justified by those who hold that the consciousness of the need of a pacific coöperation with the neighboring countries is not yet mature in Bulgaria.

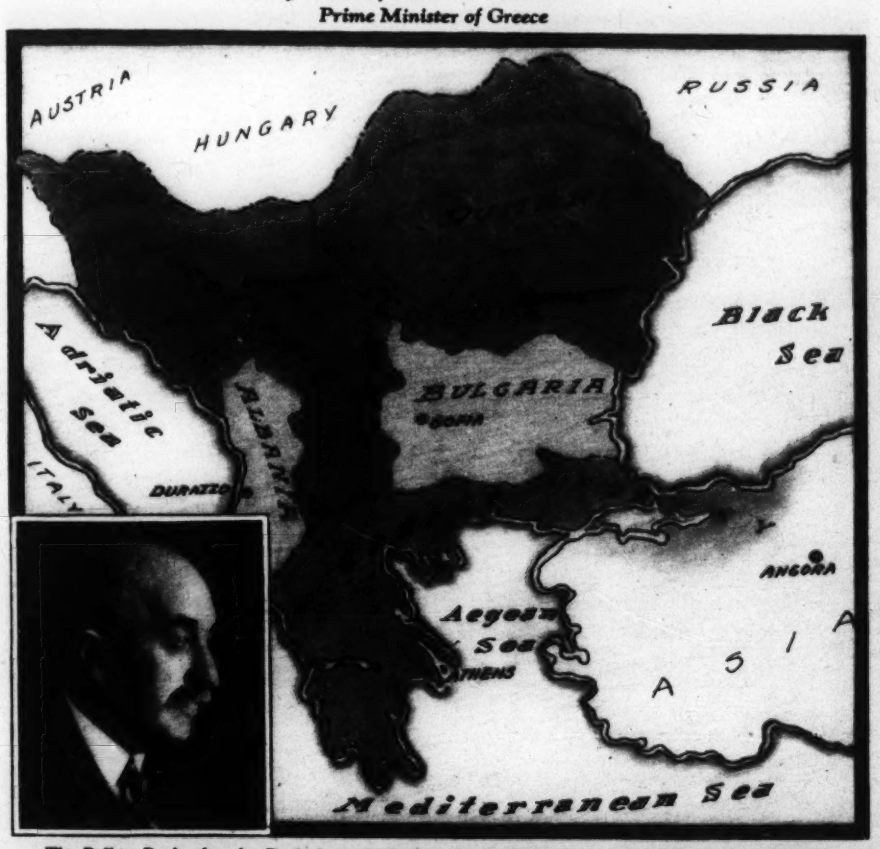
The territorial pretensions of Bulgaria are not only impracticable, but also deprived of all reasonable content. I am, however, convinced that the thinking class in Bulgaria fully comprehends that these noisy cries are quite unreasonable, and that the logic of reality will prevail for the common profit of all the Balkans. In this aim a special provision has been introduced in the pact, leaving an open door for the voluntary adherence of Bulgaria. The same provision has been made for Albania.

I believe firmly that the Balkan Pact forms a very important contribution to reorganization of the peace of Europe. In the past the Balkans were considered as resting on a volcano, an eruption of which might, at any moment, provoke international perplexities. The pact signed at Athens, however, has brought the assurance of elimination of this source of danger to the peace of Europe, and also that the Balkanic frontiers hereafter will constitute a rampart to protect and defend these countries against war incendiarism.

It is exceptionally gratifying to notice that public opinion in Europe has expressed, through the most important organs of the press, its satisfaction for the initiative taken by the Balkan countries for the reënforcement of peace.

I consider myself particularly happy for the very kind judgment and interpretations made about the pact by the American press, because they correspond to the sincere sentiment of the American people in the cause of peace and to the disinterested initiative which from time to time is undertaken by their inspired leaders, in the aim of assuring a durable peace in Europe, which would constitute the presupposition of world prosperity.

We can now, under the new conditions created by the signature of the Balkan Pact, look forward with confidence to a long period of peace in the Balkan Peninsula and spend our forces in the cause of the development of intellectual and economic communication and coöperation among the Balkan countries.



The Balkan Peninsula, the Dark Areas Indicating the Countries in the Pact. Inset—Panayiotis E. Tsaldaris, Prime Minister of Greece.

Kourbetis, Athens

A Group of Evzones, Members of Rifle Units in the Greek Army, Blowing Their Bugles at the Moment of Signing the Balkan Pact at Athens.

The Articles of the Balkan Pact

1. Greece, Roumania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia guarantee mutually the security of all their Balkan frontiers.
2. The high contracting parties undertake to consult with one another on the measures to be taken in the face of eventualities capable of affecting their interests as they are defined by the present agreement. They undertake not to embark on any political action toward any other Balkan nonsignatory of the present agreement, without previous mutual discussion, nor to assume any political obligation toward any other Balkan state without the consent of the other high contracting parties.
3. The present agreement will come into force immediately after its signature by all the contracting Powers and will be ratified as soon as possible. It will be open to any Balkan countries, whose adhesion will be the object of a favorable examination by the contracting parties, and will take effect as soon as the other signatory countries shall have expressed their agreement.

American Press Adopts 'Air Brakes'

Can Restrictions Placed on News Radiocasting Stand the Impact of Inventive Progress? Radio Competition Is Likely to Remold but Not Supplant the Printed Newspaper

By Volney D. Hurd

NEED THESE CONFLICT?

TELEPHONES ARE JANGLING in nearly every radio station in the United States as hundreds of listeners ask, "What's happened to the news broadcasts—and why?"

An agreement is the "why," but it appears to have the potential weaknesses of a Versailles settlement. It is indeed a peace treaty theoretically ending a war which has been waged for more than eight years by the press and radio, but a war little known to the public.

When radio was a kitchen table workshop product, the newspapers fostered it because it had become a hobby which swept the country, and was therefore a good circulation getter.

Radio sets to be useful needed radio stations. Radio concerns operated most of the first stations to further the sales of sets and parts. When enough sets were in use to form a fair listening public, department stores took radio up as a means of institutional advertising.

This led to direct advertising. The more sets sold, the larger the audience became. The larger the audience, the greater the "circulation" which an advertiser could reach. Thus the more he could spend, which meant still better programs. The stations made money and could buy better technical equipment. Thus the quality of reception improved too.

With such a self-starting and perpetuating set-up it is not surprising that radio in America today means 16,000,000 sets and 80,000,000 listeners.

* * *

The newspapers hardly noticed the first firms to go on the air. But soon more and more were spending a fair chunk of their advertising appropriations for radio. In the meantime, radio editors and other interested people tried to point out to newspaper owners that they ought to get into broadcasting. Even the Federal Radio Commissioners expressed themselves in favor of newspapers owning stations since they were trained in catering to the public.

A few papers did get into radio but the press as a whole started to fight this new intruder into the sacred circle of advertising profits. They said, "We are the press! Why should we go into radio?"

In that statement is the key to the situation. Note that word "Press." What intelligent business would so mesmerize itself that it restricted its vision—its very objective—to the limitations of its principal tool? The "Press" is the worthy and glamorous symbol of a great profession but journalism should not become the slave of its own symbol. Let us amplify this.

Newspapers were originally organized for a purpose which might be defined as "reaching the greatest number of people with the news in the least space of time." The printing press was the most convenient means to this end. So it was adopted. The fascinating whirling cylinders in the basement became the producers of golden dollars clinking in the till. Fortunes were made in the newspaper business, thanks to those presses. Gradually the industry's eyes centered on its machines. It called itself "The Press." The tool became the nameplate of the business. When it did, it signified a mesmerism bound to end in trouble for "the press."

Forgotten was the basic idea of the newspaper. It was branded with the mark of its machine. The proof is apparent. Radio came along. It grew great. And did it not fit perfectly the formula of "reaching the greatest number of people with the news in the least space of time"?

* * *

If this original purpose had been kept clear in the thoughts of the newspaper owners, when radio did come they would have seen its possibilities. They would have embraced it. An adjustment between their daily publication and their radiocasting would have been satisfactorily worked out. Advertising money lost to the paper would have been corralled by the station.

The newspapers, too, forgot that they were once interlopers also, that the first newspapers were weekly affairs and that when the high-speed presses made daily papers possible the weeklies howled at these intruders into the sacred field of news. The dailies stayed The weeklies became something different, with better printing, colors and high-class advertising. Each medium found a field of its own, a profit-making field and no competition.

But all this was forgotten by "the press." A motto of self-satisfaction blocked the way for the newspapers to carry out with the latest tools their logical purpose. "We are the press. Why should we go into radio!" Finality and a falling inflection here, not a question mark.

Meantime, having started to carry radio programs in the early days, the newspapers found themselves hard put to drop them when radio competed in the advertising field. The public demanded them. But newspaper managements chafed at literally advertising radio stations which, so they felt, were in turn taking advertising away from them.

In the meantime, many papers were using radio for institutional advertising, thus admitting its power but unable to bring themselves to buy radio stations. The radio public liked news. Stations could make an exchange with the newspapers and get a good feature at little or no cost. The newspapers got their names before a public which, however, knew most of them. Thus little circulation increase was reported although prestige was increased.

Finally so much news was put on the air that the managing editor, arriving home to tell a wide-eyed wife all that was happening in the world that day, found that she not only knew all he had to tell but could tell him things that had happened since he had left his office. Of course, this was an impossible situation!

When commercial programs, with their Lowell Thomases, Boake Carters, Edwin C. Hills, and Kaltenborns, began to play up the news, additional straws were laid on the news camel's back. Further straws were the protests from hundreds of small papers who, paying for a 500-word daily news service, found their territory swamped with air news from big centers giving 2500 words of news. They were not to be blamed. Times were hard. This competition by stations getting and giving free news which the little paper was paying for out of its hard-pressed cash box and trying to sell was too much. Retaliatory action was considered.

Radio stations with their government-granted monopolies due to the inherently limited number of wavelengths, for which they paid nothing, were in a vulnerable position for the press to attack if they chose to. Then the press could risk offending their circulation and throw out the daily radio program listings. This latter step was taken in quite a few cities. The war started to come out into the open.

Finally the last straw. The Columbia Broadcasting System started a news-gathering service. The radio had actually come out into open competition with the press not only in advertising but in gathering and selling news. Then radio and newspaper heads got together to work out a peaceful agreement.

Instead of bulletins all day, only two periods a day were to be given to news, news supplied by the three leading press associations.

News as a basis for commentation was permitted, as editorializing does not compete with newspaper bulletins. (It is this section of the agreement which makes possible the Monitor's two daily broadcasts over station WBZ.) Finally morning paper news could not be put on the air until after 9:30 a. m. and evening paper news until after 9 p. m. This would give the newspapers a chance to get their papers delivered before the radio could spill all their news and make them almost out of date.

And that is just where the rub comes in. Here is a fast machine slowing down to permit a slower machine to keep up with it, in fact, ahead of it. This is a direct violation of the rule of progress which has characterized the development of man's machines. It is like asking the daily papers to slow down their presses so that their papers won't get to people oftener than once a week in order to keep the weeklies happy.

* * *

Another reversal which proves the case is that radio is particularly adapted to brief bulletins and the press to a longer, well-backgrounded commentative discussion of the news. Yet this new agreement keeps the news on the radio commentative and gives the bulletining privilege to the press by keeping bulletins off the air until long after the papers have arrived in most homes.

Radio is best able to fulfill the purpose of spot news dissemination in reaching the greatest number of people with the news in the least space of time. The newspaper can best give an interpretative treatment to that news. These are fundamentals and a hundred agreements cannot change them.

If radio can get the news out first it will do so because it must give the best service in its power to the public. If the press won't give it the news, it will get the news on its own. And its day is just beginning.

Television is technically ready for the market. With better times it will arrive giving the quality of the best home talking pictures. It is particularly good in reproducing motion picture films. When enough sets are out to make up a good public, to give real circulation, a possible "newspaper" of the future, devoid of both presses and paper, is worthy of briefly sketching.

Television will be on ultra short wavelengths. These are something like light. They reach the horizon but no farther. There are lots of them. The same lot used in one city can be used in the next 75 miles away. With a 30-mile radius they will nicely duplicate the area covered by metropolitan dailies.

* * *

Instead of newsboys, delivery trucks, great printing presses and vast composing rooms there will be a small studio next to the newsroom. Cameras will be set up, films, bulletins. On a near-by tall building or hill connected by a special radio beam, a small transmitter will send out the news at no cost to the reader.

An endless belt will reach from the bulletin camera out into the newsroom. On this will be placed attractively prepared bulletins of the days news. Latest changes will immediately be recorded. This belt will move slowly in front of a camera.

One objection to radio news is waiting for a certain time. People like news when they feel like having it. The television newspaper will operate from 6 a. m. until midnight steadily. The bulletin belt, turning endlessly on, will be stopped only at intervals to permit the fading-in of motion pictures. These will be the day's news photographed and developed, news reels in the home a few hours after the event has transpired.

Advertisements will be sandwiched in between, nicely done, with eye and voice appeal. Instead of a sketch of a fashion, a charming girl will appear and turn about showing the dress for sale at its very best, furniture items will be displayed in beautifully decorated studios, the Dutch girl of cleanser fame will chase some animated dirt right across the screen into oblivion. Mickey Mouse will undoubtedly be a radio salesman and he has proved irresistible so far.

A steady program of say a half hour in the day and an hour at night, going continuously like a motion picture show, will be available to anyone tuning in. They can get the news when they want it and in a varied, animated and artistic style that will make it an assured success. What can the daily press do in competition with that?

There is an answer. It can adjust itself as the weekly magazines had to, play hand-in-glove with radio, go in for better prepared and authenticated news, with background writing and color printing on good paper, literally a daily magazine but essentially newsy in character, not confusing the term of news in its fullest meaning of significant interpretation with the bulletinizing, latest picture reels and other high-speed methods which will be the natural field of the television newscast.

The procession toward this is irresistible, inevitable. In its light any agreement to put radio in reverse to keep *down* with the newspapers instead of the papers up with it, is as futile as trying to make water run uphill.

World Seeks Goal of Economic Security

Communism, Fascism and Democracy Face Civilization of the Present Day as the Three Main Types of Government Competing for Support

By Major Eyre Sandford Carter

THROUGHOUT HISTORY controversy has raged most acutely around two main subjects, religion and politics—which is another way of saying that the important questions that have influenced the happiness of mankind have been those of man's relationship with God, and man's relationship with man.

But mankind has been largely content to believe that those two questions have little, if any, connection with each other, and further has generally accepted the notion that man's true relations with God cannot be demonstrated or even understood on this side of the grave. Hence arose a tendency, which persisted for centuries, to divorce politics from religion—save when either has been used as a convenient cloak for the self-interested manipulations of the other—and to say that politics, or the science of government, is alone concerned with the place of the individual in society, while "the things of the Spirit"—as distinct from merely ecclesiastical organization—seem to have but slight influence over mundane affairs.

* * *

Nowadays two things help to widen the gap. One is the modern insistence on the economic interpretation of history, an attitude of mind toward which Karl Marx wished to lead the world a century ago, though many who now adopt it would not consider themselves his followers. The other is the ever-quickening interest, dating from more or less the same period, in the physical sciences. Both these factors have tended to make men identify the question of government with that of the acquisition of material possessions.

But in one respect the present age is very different from its predecessors. In the past, the great majority were content to leave matters of government in the hands of the few; with some notable exceptions they seemed to care little who ruled them, since one master or one system was as good, or as bad, as another. Today, however, a growing number of men all over the world, and women too, are asking themselves what system of government they prefer, and why. Their choice is complicated by the fact that there is not a clear issue, as there was so often in the past, between the right and the left, between reaction and revolution, between standing still and rushing forward. The citizen of the modern world is faced by three main types of government competing for his support—Communism, Fascism and Democracy.

It is important, then, for everyone who is interested in the problem of his relations with his neighbor—and who is not?—to get a clear view of what these systems really stand for, not because they are popularly associated with this country or that, but because they are methods of human thinking, and as such claim universal currency. It does not so much matter that certain nations have adopted them as policies as that the conflict between them enters, far more than is realized, into the thought processes of the individual and tends not only to cause international wars and "class" wars, but to disturb each man's relationship with his neighbor in his home, his office, in his factory, and, even, in his church.

Drawn by Edith Emerson

"Today, However, a Growing Number of Men All Over the World, and Women Too, Are Asking Themselves What System of Government They Prefer and Why."

It is not possible, within the compass of a short article, to do more than state the salient characteristics of these three systems in order to show the contrasts between them.

* * *

In the case of one of them the task has been made easier by two recent volumes by authors of repute, Middleton Murry's "The Necessity of Communism" and Prof. J. Macmurray's "The Philosophy of Communism." To put the case in a nutshell, Communism says firstly that the universe is wholly material and that man consists of a material body animated by an intelligence which is equally material in essence. Although some Communist writers use the word "spiritual" of man, they do not give it the same meaning as does Christianity, for they make it refer to the invisible product of the physical senses which goes by the name of "the human mind." To Communism therefore man is not a spiritual being, as that term is generally understood.

The second statement of Communism is that God does not exist. Here again, Communist literature sometimes finds it convenient to use the word God or Spirit, but it does so merely to express the sum total of human qualities. This is what Mary Baker Eddy calls, in Miscellaneous Writings (p. 307), "the deification of finite personality."

The third tenet of Communism is that there is no such thing as absolute reality. Like the rest of the material universe, man is in a continuous process of opposites. By this struggle man is supposed to rise gradually out of the grosser forms of matter into the more intellectual forms, but even there the conflict goes on.

The corollary of these first three points, the materialistic notion that we exist in a Godless, conflict-ridden universe, is the Communist theory of economics, which states that wealth is limited, and that the "Haves" will always try to prevent the "Have-nots" from enjoying their rightful share of it. From this arises the appeal of Communism to the intellectually emotional mentality, which is filled with sympathy for the "Have-nots" and overwhelmed by a desire to sacrifice everything for them.

Intellectual Communism intensifies self-sacrifice to such a degree that it amounts to the complete negation of individuality, which is to be entirely merged into the community. There is a strong parallel between this doctrine and the notion of *Nirvana*, or absorption of the individual in the universal being.

The last feature of Communist philosophy which is here dealt with is its assertion that there is no escape from matter into the realm of ideas, because according to Communism any ideas which do not support the material so-called facts are unreal, illusory, and must be abandoned or ruthlessly suppressed.

To gain a true view of these five cardinal tenets of Communism some of their practical results must be examined. The Communist lives for action; he says that for effective action theory and practice, thought and things, must be in harmony. Believing that things, that is, material things, condition thought and are more important than thought, he insists that thought shall be altered to harmonize with things. Such a view is difficult of acceptance by those who hold that ideas precede and give force to action, and that correct practice is only to be attained by following, as in mathematics, a preëxisting perfect principle.

In Russia, Communism has attempted to achieve progress through a conflict which involves the forcible suppression of all contrary thought and action and the "dictatorship of the proletariat" exercised upon the individual. Some western Communists might at this point declare that just because these things have happened in Russia there is no reason why they should happen elsewhere. But, as has been said, the Communist lives for action, his creed includes the belief in conflict and material limitation. Therefore, wherever Communism becomes active it involves violence.

If we now turn to Fascism, which is

(Continued on Page 15)

Philippine Women Emerge From the Grilles

Brief Era Since Opening of Twentieth Century Records Tremendous Advance Which Sex Made in Their Jump From Bondage to the Right to Vote

By Elizabeth Walker

PEERING CAUTIOUSLY through the iron grilles of their fathers' homes one sultry May morning in 1898, the old-fashioned maidens of Manila beheld a startling spectacle. The tricolor of Spain, which, for more than 350 years, had played its dancing shadows upon the palm-frilled plazas and flowering patios of the ancient city, had vanished from its flagpole. In its place floated an unfamiliar red, white and blue banner.

During the 36 years that have intervened, the women of the Philippines have witnessed countless other strange and surprising sights. But none, perhaps, was ever so significant to their brown eyes as that epic scene, enacted recently in Malacanang Palace, when the Governor-General of the Islands added his signature to a bill giving them the right to vote. His gesture, chirographically speaking, climaxed a struggle begun by them 13 years ago, a struggle without violence which is destined to end in amiable armistice next New Year's Day.

In 1898, all the average Filipino woman knew about the world outside was what she saw when she slid back the mother-of-pearl windows of her barred and guarded home. Only the daughters of those well-to-do Spanish planters and Chinese merchants who had taken native wives could read or write. The rest accepted their illiteracy as cheerfully as they accepted their fathers' and older brothers' right to select their husbands, their friends, even the floral patterns which they traced with nimble fingers on the squares of homespun in their embroidery frames.

Yet one would experience difficulty today finding a group of women more conversant with world affairs, more internationally minded, more capable of holding their own in the business as well as pleasure circles of a country than the women of the Philippines. Without sacrificing any of the feminine charm which must have been their greatest asset under the Spaniards, they have risen to a place of preëminence in the Orient. And their admirers see no limits to which they may go after Jan. 1, 1935, when the new enfranchisement bill becomes a law, giving voting and office-holding privileges to those with high school education and 500 pesos' worth of taxable property.

To infer, however, that all the women of all the 7083 great and small islands of the archipelago fall into this general category would be fallacious. Around the cock-fighting pits in the Tondo, the old native quarter of Manila, and in Sulu, that fantastic chain of coral isles and pearling lagoons in the southernmost Philippines, one sees many women who appear to have been untouched by the changing times. Nevertheless, the same walled cities and thatched barrios in which they were born gave birth to those other, those new women of the Philippines whose metamorphosis is without parallel in the annals of feminism.

Though these modern Filipinas still wear the picturesque pina-cloth *camisas* and long-trained *sayas* worn by their great-great-great-grandmothers, their sheer silk stockings and high-heeled pumps, like their new freedom, they owe to the Treaty of Paris under which Spain renounced its claims to the Philippines. With the advent of the new administrators from North America came the system of public schools and compulsory education law which revolutionized their lives.

This feminine revolution was hastened by the fair Filipinas themselves. Bright as new pesos, ambitious, eager to learn, they raced through the elementary courses forced upon them in the new green clapboard schoolhouses, raced as agilely as their shining limousines now race through the subdivided Philippine jungle. Then they clamored for more schooling.

In 1908, the first institution of higher learning for women—El Centro Escolar de Señoritas—was established in Manila. Shortly afterwards, the Formen, a university, admitted co-eds to certain of its courses. In 1920, General Aguinaldo's daughter and the favorite niece of the Sultan of Sulu embarked for the United States, first among Filipino women to supplement their home education abroad. And in 1932, San Tomas, the oldest university of the archipelago and the last to open its doors to women, relented.

MRS. SOFIA REYES DE VEYRA
Future Histories of the Philippines Are Likely to Begin Their Roster of Famous Women With the Name of Mrs. de Veyra as the Island's First Feminist.

YOUNG IN YEARS—OLD IN TRADITION
Back-Country Type of Filipino Girl That Is Furnishing Material for the Social System Which Is Producing the New Women of the Philippines.

What the public schools and the compulsory education laws have done for the ladies of those latitudes, socially and intellectually, the Philippine Federation of Women's Clubs is now doing for them civically and politically. No reference to it, however, is complete without mention of its founder, Mrs. Sofia Reyes de Veyra. She it was who handed the Governor-General the pen with which he signed the emancipation bill, who made the speech afterward, accepting citizenship on behalf of her countrywomen.

Wherever one goes in the Philippines today one hears of Mrs. de Veyra. She is the Susan B. Anthony-Carrie Chapman Catt of the Islands, rolled into one. Yet the inspiration for many of her achievements she traces to the persons she met and the sights she saw during the seven years her husband, Mr. Jaime de Veyra, was Philippine commissioner to the United States, and she resided with him and their four children in Washington.

Upon her return to Manila in 1921, she invited a group of representative Filipino women to gather with their gold thimbles on the vine-clad veranda of her Taft Boulevard home. They arrived—among them were the recipient of the first doctorate of pedagogy awarded a Filipino woman, Manila's foremost Portia, a society leader famed for her private benevolences and a successful banker. They were intent only upon a pleasantly social afternoon, but as they plunged their needles in and out of the bits of embroidery which they had brought with them, Mrs. de Veyra unfolded the purpose of her party. Between stitches, she suggested that they do something as a group to ameliorate conditions among Filipino women.

That was 13 years ago. Today, the Philippine Federation of Women's Clubs, which was born that afternoon, a hybrid of the old American Woman Suffrage Association and the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is recognized as probably the most powerful force for civic good in the archipelago. Every back-country *barrio* and outisland has its branch; there are more than 400 of them. And to facilitate membership, there are no dues, club expenses being met by benefits and entertainments.

From the beginning, the federation chose as one of its goals votes for women. But its members fought for the ballot, not with militant oratory, but with peaceful action. Instead of organizing gigantic mass meetings and public demonstrations, for example, they established and maintained infant welfare stations. They supported free milk depots, playgrounds, social centers, scholarships and libraries in lieu of candidates, avowedly favorable to their cause.

Instead of joining parades and shouting for their "rights," they edited a monthly magazine in English and Spanish, so that their foes as well as friends could keep abreast of their aims and accomplishments. And their surplus effort they devoted to the creation of Welfareville, a model child city in the suburbs of Manila, where dependent and delinquent children are salvaged into useful citizens.

Only on those biennial occasions when the Island Legislature convened in Manila did they depart from that regimen of public service. Then a delegation of club members, looking like exotic butterflies in their rainbow-hued *camisas*, appeared before the legislators and asked for a hearing on their emancipation bill. That granted, however, they returned to their civic tasks, defeated for the time, perhaps, but confident that such virtue eventually must bring its reward.

This confidence, apparently, communicated itself to former Mayor Frank A. Murphy of Detroit upon his arrival in the Philippine capital last summer. Hardly had he established himself in the Governor-General's white palace than he began drafting his initial message to the Legislature, a message in which, among other things, he urged the members to "immediately enact into a law House Bill No. 17—better known as the Woman's Suffrage Bill." And a few weeks ago he added his official signature to that bill.

Giving Philippine women the vote undoubtedly will add a new and pleasing splash of color to the dazzling whiteness of the handsome marble legislative building in Manila. But what may be a new tinctorial note there is an old one elsewhere, for wherever you go in the islands today, there you see its new women.

Clad in their colorful costumes, you see them in Manila, sauntering leisurely up and down Dewey Boulevard; driving their own roadsters through the ancient Walled City; operating elevators and typewriters in the lofty office buildings along the Escolta; working in the factories fronting on the Pasig River; attending or delivering lectures at the University of the Philippines; dancing at the Manila Hotel; or gathered on the Luneta at dusk, listening to the Constabulary Band.

Expatriates Tiptoe Out of Europe

Trek of Thousands of Americans From Capitals and Show Places of the Continent Is Hastened by the Diminishing Value of the Dollar

By Sisley Huddleston

Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

THE BEACH AT CANNES ON THE RIVIERA, ONE OF THE POPULAR EUROPEAN RESORTS OF THE EXPATRIATES

WHEN A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN boulevardier decided after many years of residence abroad to leave Paris, he mounted the gangplank of the huge Atlantic liner, grandiloquently waved his hand to the gold-braided captain, and nonchalantly exclaimed: "Home, Alfred, home!"

The manner of their going is not always so droll, but they are going. They are going home. They had believed the good life was that which one lived out of one's own country. There was a sort of snobbery of expatriation. In cafés and places where they talked, it was unanimously agreed that no person of imagination, of knowledge, of culture, no person who had acquired a philosophy of living, could possibly stay back home. The French, the Italians, the Austrians, even the Germans, it was contended, managed to get more out of existence. They were to be imitated. They were to be cultivated. No enlightened American could possibly think of remaining in America.

That sophisticated view was taken by thousands of Americans after the war. They settled down in France or in Italy. They roamed over Europe. They were interested in the arts, the latest movements in literature. They tried to do things themselves. Why, I knew in Montparnasse a retired lumberman who after 40 years of toil began to paint, and whose queer perspective was regarded as a remarkable innovation. And as for the would-be authors who needed the atmosphere of the Dome to enable them to contemplate the writing of the future masterpiece on which they never ceased to expatiate, their name was legion.

To be sure there was an unwonted freedom which suited many of them. They were not hemmed in by the routine of business. The regularity of home was broken down. They could keep what hours they pleased; they could dawdle away their days; they could indulge in dreams. It was a great time for the temperamental, the idle, the vain, for those who did not fit into the nicely arranged pattern of ordinary life. Certainly it must be admitted that the American way seemed less kind to the unclassified, the man and woman in the margin. There was, in the continental countries of Europe, a tolerance of eccentricities, an acceptance of foibles, a good-natured understanding of those who were, or thought themselves to be, "different" that was not so easy to find in the strenuous States. It was comforting to be considered a possible genius instead of a ne'er-do-well . . .

* * *

Besides, the Europeans themselves railed at American methods and manners. Mass production, the mastery of the machine over man, the quest of the dollar, the worship of prosperity, were depicted by notable writers as the characteristics of the United States. It was declared—quite untruly—that "spiritual" values were lacking, that materialism was enthroned in America. And the American expatriate heartily joined in these diatribes, and declared he could not live in his native land.

I remember a sculptor who inherited a large fortune, but who was obliged, under the terms of the legacy, to make his home in Chicago. Rather than leave Paris, he renounced the fortune. (He has since repented, and is now in Chicago.)

On the ship which brought me from France I met a painter whom I had long known in Paris. "I'm returning," he said, "returning for good. New York's the real place now."

I opened my eyes wide in surprise. "Why, you have always pretended you could not do your work in New York. I suppose economic difficulties are driving you home."

"Not altogether," he answered. "I'm perfectly sincere. I've still got enough money to rub along with in Paris, and if I felt about Paris what I felt for 15 years I would stay there. No, there's a change in the moral atmosphere."

"In Europe or in America?"

"In both. For the better, in America. For the worse, in Europe. A little adversity has humanized the States. I paid a preliminary visit before taking my decision, and I felt for the first time the grandeur of those gigantic efforts to create a new civilization. That's what we've got to help, we artists. Something new is emerging, and we should interpret it and illustrate it and guide it. Talk of inspiration!—It's in the vast surging life of America, that the modern artists should work."

For my part, I feel that the European scene, terribly troubled by the prospect of another war, and even if war be averted, plunged in a perturbed and anxious political condition, has lost something of the charm which it possessed. For a period of 10 years or so there were vivid, varied and vital strivings in Europe. Energies were released; there was experimentation on an unprecedented scale; and though much of it was utter nonsense, and was doomed to perish, it may be a great deal will remain of those joyous post-war years. The urge to fresh expression was not confined to one country. It was Germanic, Scandinavian, Balkanic, as well as French. Yet Paris synthesized these Nordic, Slavic, and Latin tendencies, gave them a center and a home. It was a melting pot. Out of the bubbling caldron there have veritably come permanent influences. They have unquestionably changed our conceptions of technique and of subject matter . . .

And now it is over. I think it is over. There is an interregnum at any rate. Some of the foremost American writers are products of the Paris School. But these writers have gone home. They have turned their backs on Paris. Paris has nothing more to give, whereas the United States is rich and teeming and offers them a fertile field. I have known most of these writers; I have watched them develop in the Paris soil; and now they, immensely benefited by the transplanting, have replanted themselves in their original soil. This is particularly true of the Paris school of writers; but it is likewise true to some extent of the Paris school of painters.

"I want to be back home again," said my friend on the ship. "Things are stirring and I must be in them. Europe is disheartened, preoccupied. America's the only place in which to live . . ."

So the tide has turned with a vengeance. Perhaps he is deceiving himself, and is more moved by the financial situation than he acknowledges or knows. It would be strange were he not. Yet there is something more than the mere money problem. There is a mental problem.

Germany is struggling to regain its old prestige by the intensification of nationalism; Central Europe is in constant turmoil; France is so nervous that it is actually inflicting discriminatory taxation on the foreigner . . . The alien, who could, for a decade or more, forget he was an alien, who could regard himself as a cosmopolitan, is sharply reminded that he still is an alien in a nationalistic continent.

The expatriate is made conscious of his anomalous status. He is, in self-defense, forced to become a patriot again. He thought himself a citizen of the world; but he finds he does not really "belong" and is not welcomed as warmly as he had supposed out of his own country. He does not share the anxieties, the aspirations of France, Germany, Austria, Italy . . . He is an outsider who has intruded on a painful domestic quarrel. So he is tiptoeing out . . .

The decline and fall of the expatriate in Europe is, of course, hastened by the diminished value of the dollar. It would have come in any case, but the sheer hard necessity of spending one's dollars—and one's pounds—where they are still worth their weight in goods, has precipitated the exodus.

* * *

Be it remembered that (to take the resident in France as an example) whereas the dollar was formerly exchanged for 25 francs, it now buys only 15 francs. The expatriate has then 10 francs less to spend for every dollar he receives. Those missing 10 francs make all the difference between comfort and misery.

The American and the British colonies in France have suffered greatly since their currencies went off the gold standard. And France is typical of European countries. The theme can be treated humorously, of course, if one thinks only of the foot-free man or woman of independent means, who is obliged to go home after a prolonged holiday. But if one is aware of the hardships of those who have been earning their living abroad for many years, and have settled down, married, brought up their children, and are now forced, after 20 or 30 years, to look elsewhere for a livelihood, the fun flags. The pastors of the Paris churches have related to me many distressing tales of the uprooting of families . . .

At the consulates they told me the drop in the number of fixed residents had been gradual for some years and swift since last year. Far more than two-thirds of the post-war population have gone home—about 44 per cent went home last year. They had stuck it out as long as possible. They had seen their friends depart, one by one, but they had ties which they believed they could not break.

A few years ago there were well over 20,000 Americans domiciled in Paris alone, and perhaps as many more were scattered over the rest of France. Similar figures, were they available, could doubtless be shown for other European lands. Now there are about 7000, and the homeward trek continues. Who are these expatriates, who are neither tourists nor artists, but regular members of the community?

* * *

They are of all classes. There are some exceedingly wealthy Americans who have found European customs to their taste and who have become, in process of time, almost French. They hold receptions, give dinner parties, mingle with French society, are on familiar terms with Ministers, and are usually decorated. They find themselves obliged to curtail their expenses, first, because their incomes have dwindled in dollars, and, second, because their dollars can be converted into fewer francs. But they, for the most part, are endeavoring to stay on—though there are exceptions. One of my richer friends returned because there was a drive against the income-tax paying foreigner, and although she had never failed to pay all that was demanded from her, she was suddenly asked for a large sum for so-called arrears. Undoubtedly the attitude of the French has changed, and the wealthiest foreign residents are not so welcome, nor so adulated as they used to be.

Then there are the employees of American (and British) firms which maintain branches abroad. These offices, as a rule, are manned by Americans and British, though there is a percentage of French workers. If they were paid in francs everything is well. If they were paid in pounds or dollars from the home office, they experienced a hard time—until the home office decided to make the necessary adjustments. In most cases, they have now been placed on a gold basis. But in other cases, the branch offices have simply been closed. The proposal of the French Chamber to levy an extra 10 per cent tax on the salaries of foreigners will be, if it is insisted upon, a final blow. It is already difficult to carry on in depreciated money; it will be impossible if there is another 10 per cent handicap. Perhaps the Chamber, over which a little wave of zenaphobia is passing, will think again . . .

Then there are the Americans and

(Continued on Page 13)

Voice of Sculpture—

Tait McKenzie Declares Artist Expresses Himself Only in His Work; Months Into Visualizing Impulses He

By Tait M

As Told to Ernest

"THE POLE VAULTER"

"DICKENS HAS A CHARACTER in one of his stories say 'I does my work, I doesn't talk about it.' That voices my sentiments when I am asked to talk about my sculpture," said Dr. Tait McKenzie. "After all, the artist expresses himself only in his work. There stands his painting or his figure, to speak for itself. It can mean to the observer only what the individual sees in it in relation to his own experience. However, as it is the artist's province to help reveal beauty that is hidden from those who have not learned to see, some service may be performed by discussing his problems of expression. For the more clues the layman has to things the artist is seeking to do the larger will become one's capacity for discerning the beauty that lies about us on every hand.

"In endeavoring to put ideas about art into words, though, we should remember that sculpture, like painting, is not a literary medium, and there cannot be a satisfactory explanation of the possibilities of one medium in terms of another. Walter Pater in his 'Mona Lisa' produced an essay that was a work of art in itself but that can never satisfy one who has some grasp of the painter's problem which is to solve the fundamentals of pictorial composition."

Rodin's "Bronze Age" was named not by the sculptor but by one of the writers that hovered about him in search of material for articles. Rodin had made a composition showing a man with one arm strongly upthrust. The hand that was aloft grasped a stick. Rodin didn't like the arrangement and removed the stick. The position of the fingers, grasping nothing, caught the imagination of the writers, and one of them proposed the name by which the figure became known. Rodin nodded his head at the proposal, possibly thinking, "Why not?"

"The same experience has often come to me," Dr. McKenzie continued. "Poems have been written about some of my statues, and beautiful thoughts expressed, thoughts that came as a surprise as having never occurred to me while I was working them out in the studio. But are those poems to be any the less valued for that reason? Not at all. They have a separate existence and are justified in themselves. More than that, the sculptor is in no position to say that the things the writers saw in those figures are not in them. For weeks, for months, he works to visualize impulses that he never precisely puts into words. It is possible that writers do perceive some of those very impulses of intuitive thought and emotion and give them expression in words.

"The sculptor is on more familiar ground when he discusses compositional problems, telling the reader something about them as a possible means of aiding him in art appreciation generally, admitting that many thoughts and emotions may get into his work unawares. A figure is sculptural when it has intrinsic beauty derived from an arrangement of lines and masses in relation. It is sculptural intent that makes a figure something more than an illustration. A description, carved or modeled, may be good illustration and still not be good sculpture. Every model is filled with casual forms. The sculptor searches among these forms for the significant lines and masses. Among the quivering muscles of an athlete in action are many notes that are not significant. To copy them all literally into a figure is like writing that has too many 'verys,' too many adjectives. There is a crash of confusing sounds that detract rather than add to the grand chords. To put everything in would be to tell the literal or photographic truth, which falls far short of the inspired artistic truth. It is a paradox in art that a complete description produces something less than the whole truth. It was Zola, wasn't it, who said, 'The art of saying everything is the art of being a bore'? Ranger, the painter, used to say: 'You can't paint everything you see. You have to think it out and choose.'

"THE YOUTHFUL FRANKLIN"

"A good work of sculpture must have this selective truth in modeling. Consider this figure 'Invictus.'" Dr. McKenzie was talking to the reporter of the figures in his recent exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Gallery of the Grand Central Galleries in New York. "The position is that of a boxer down on one knee whose powers are gathered for the rise to his feet at the count of nine by the referee. The outer indications that something is about to happen run through the whole form and come to a climax in the pivotal point of the great groups of muscles at the hip. Here is an outer sign of an inner purpose, a mental concentration of the athlete upon the effort he is about to put forth. The whole form is poised yet is not at rest. It is like a compressed spring about to be released.

"Lifelikeness such as this cannot be attained by the sculptor if he attempts to copy a held pose. Such a pose is nothing but a pose, and the result is an academic figure only. So the need in making this study was to have the athlete repeatedly come to this crouch and for me to observe intently, during the few seconds that the natural action of the position was sustained, and to memorize some small passage of the outer indication of the inner urge. One must get away from the idea that it is a conscious pose, for the position is but an outward indication of the mental process that is going on in the athlete, and the final result must be judged by its composition as a piece of sculpture quite apart from what the model is thinking or doing."

Continuing, he said: "In preparation for my figure studies I make many sketches in clay, quick records of impressions. Often these impressions are put aside for a long time before a significant artistic purpose in them appears. Sometimes it never comes, but some day, looking at an old sketch freshly, I hear myself saying, 'Hello, there's something here that has sculptural possibilities and that deserves working up into a finished figure.

"SPIRIT OF N

Central Figure in the Jane A. Delano Memorial Fr

Garden Court of the Red Cross Building in W

"THE ONSLAUGHT"

STUDY OF A WOMAN'S HEAD

For the Girard College Memorial.

The Sc

By Ethel M

Master! Thou gavest with
A character unformed, soo
To model into shape, its g
While I abide upon this gr
First shall I balance Truth
Measure exact. Then patie
Courage and Strength and
With Gentleness and Love
Chisel me then, O Life! ea
Ease not the keen-edged to
Smooth the soft surface o'
A loveliness unblemished,
So when the cast emerges
May Thou a brave, a lovel

Mrs. McKenzie, the Wife of Dr. McKenzie,

Volume of Verse Call

e—What Does It Say?

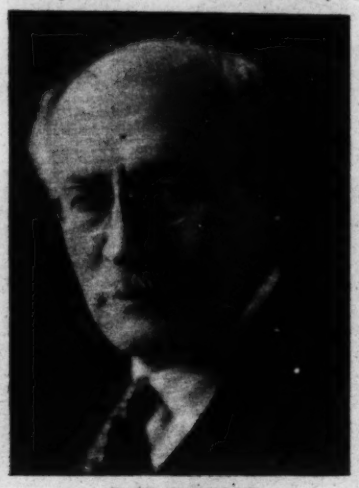
imself Only in His Work; That He Puts Weeks and s He Never Can Precisely Put Into Words

Tait McKenzie
d to Ernest C. Sherburne

PIRIT OF NURSING"
emorial Erected by the American Nurses' Association in the Building in Washington, to Be Dedicated Tomorrow.

Something has clicked. A contact has been made between the intuitive desire that resulted in the sketch and the urge to create something that will have a definite sculptural value. Many sketches show actions that are worth recording but are not worth finishing because their arrangements of line and mass do not lend themselves to sculptural form.

"One must avoid fumbling. Before the thing is put down it must be thought out. Constantly there is a temptation to fuss busily with the clay to no purpose. Henri Rochefort complained, when Rodin was modeling his bust, that the sculptor spent the whole of one sitting rolling a pellet of clay in his fingers and finally sticking it on, only to spend the next sitting in contemplation that resulted in taking the pellet off. But what a deal of thinking Rodin was doing in the process. The result of that thinking is a great portrait of the radical editor with the flaming hair.



TAIT McKENZIE
Several of Whose Works Are Depicted on This Page.

"A good figure in the round is like a series of hundreds of fine drawings. Each change of a position gives the observer a new silhouette as he slowly circles it, and this is one of the great satisfactions in possessing a statue that stands this exacting test. But this does not very often happen, and some compositions by their very nature are best seen from a single point of view. Such a figure is this 'Upright Discus Thrower,' which, to be seen at its best, must be viewed from the front where the whole significance of the spiral preparatory thrust may be observed."

In this and many other of Tait McKenzie's figures may be seen the seizing of the sculptural moment, that instant of pause before the change of direction, which, when expressed, removes a work of sculpture from the status of the lay figure.

"Consciously posed figures have this lay figure quality, as I have just said, because they represent nothing in actuality but a model working for a sculptor," Dr. McKenzie continued. "That is why we are repelled by the 'frozen' aspect that is too often noticeable in sculpture based upon the posed model. That is why I like to use the athletes themselves for observation of athletic action rather than regular professional models. The sprinter or weight thrower is thinking not of me nor of the pose, not even of himself; he is intent upon a single thing, the highest efficiency in the thing he is doing. All the rest are by-products of this dominant idea in him.

"Many years of sympathetic association with the athletic youth at the University of Pennsylvania and elsewhere have given me not only familiarity with the unconscious poses that their sports and exercises bring out, but also the overwhelming desire to interpret the significance and beauty of these splendid, well-bred young athletes who have been such an inspiration to thousands of spectators in the great stadiums that dot the land."

But this is only one phase of Tait McKenzie's art, although a significant one.

The quiet draped figure of the "Spirit of Nursing" shows a very different side. It is the central figure of the Jane A. Delano Memorial, and will be dedicated tomorrow at the great international gathering of nurses in Washington at a special service in the Garden Court of the Red Cross building where it stands in its bower of trees, shrubs and flowers. It is a memorial, erected by the American Nurses' Association, to Jane A. Delano, and to the 296 nurses who passed on during World War service.

This figure is something more than a personal tribute to Jane A. Delano. Rather does it aim to represent the spirit of nursing coming forward with compassion and service as shown by her outstretched hands. The face combines the tenderness of pity, the sadness of one familiar with suffering and the poise of conscious power. The mature, deep-chested figure is draped not in the accurate costume of any one of the nursing sisterhoods of today, differing widely from one another as they do; but in the long restful perpendicular lines that suggest the dress rather than depict it; and echo the severe lines of the niche and stele before which she stands.

The arrangement of the drapery was attained only after many trials of three different fabrics. After months of trial and failure the desired inevitable folds detached themselves from the casual and accidental forms and they were simplified and refined till every line had its meaningful place in the quiet composition of this restful and imposing figure that typifies the nobility and ability of the true nurse at her best.

"THE TRIUMPH OF WINGS"

Surely this is the essence of art, to make the drapery and the figure into one composition, each reinforcing the sculptural form and movement of the other. All Dr. McKenzie's work shows the same combination of close observation with artistic insight, whether the subject is the athletic nude or the quiet, draped figure.

ne Sculptor

By Ethel McKenzie

gavest with the gift of birth
formed, some unwrought clay
shape, its growth portray,
pon this gracious earth.
nce Truth, and Wisdom's girth
Then patiently inlay
rength and Honor, day by day,
s and Love to prove its worth.
O Life! each flaw amend.
en-edged tool, but with kind thumb
t surface o'er, till I become
blemished, at the end.
t emerges from the mold,
ave, a lovely soul behold.

Dr. McKenzie, Is a Skilled Musician and Author of a of Verse Called "Secret Snow."

STUDY OF A YOUTH'S HEAD
For the Girard College Memorial.

"THE JOY OF EFFORT"

Among the New Books

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Heroes and Hero Worship

WHAT A MELANCHOLY FATE is that of the journalist . . . Day after day he labors to bring enlightenment to humanity, while his public lies in wait for years to ensnare him . . . Here, for example, is Mrs. Elizabeth C. Fleet of Buffalo, New York, who reminds us that several years ago she wrote us a "very flattering" letter, to which we replied that we preferred controversial communications, as giving us a better springboard . . . Now see what happens:

"Since then (she now writes) I have diligently searched your column for something with which I could disagree . . ." unsuccessfully, it appears, until now . . . "But your remarks on 'Self-Improvement' in the Magazine Section of April 4 have given me my long-awaited chance. Not that I don't agree with you on the horrible dullness of these men of one idea. But the question comes—Is it really fair for the rest of us to assume such an attitude of superiority toward them? A world full of them would be too dreadful to contemplate, but given a reasonable number of them, do they not serve a definite purpose in the scheme of things?

* * *

"Especially the Edisons. Where would we be without them? Where would you be, for instance? For the purpose of this letter it doesn't matter where I would be, so we won't go into that. But if there had been no inventors of paper, ink and printing presses, how would you get your . . . sallies before the rest of us? If you scratched them on stone, your audience would be very limited. Frankly, the idea of going back to the age of the cave dwellers doesn't appeal to me a bit, especially since I would have to do without modern plumbing. Not that I mind taking my bath in the lake or river, but I absolutely must have plenty of running hot water for washing the dishes. And you can't tell me that you don't like automatic furnaces.

"Now how would you have all these things were it not for the inventors and the men who love to organize business projects? It seems to me it would be much more charitable to admire their ability, to be grateful for the creature comforts they make possible for us, and to pity their limitations.

"It is true that, as you say, 'it is thoughts rather than things that give interest to human life.' But I doubt if the time has yet arrived when we can all 'just set and think,' as Abe Martin put it.

"I hope you can prove that you are right, and I'm wrong—but I don't believe you can!"

* * *

We are really grateful to Mrs. Fleet for the long and patient watchful waiting which has eventuated in this challenge.

But Mrs. Fleet has misunderstood our attitude, perhaps because we were not explicit enough . . . We have no objection to the Edisons and the Gutenbergs as such . . . We are quite willing that they should invent things for our convenience . . . What we don't like is the philosophy of life which exalts the mechanical inventor and—even worse—his exploiter above the artist or the ordinary decent citizen who knows and does his job . . . We understand that hero worship seems to be necessary to humans; but we are sorry to see people worshiping the wrong heroes . . . The Edisons and the Gutenbergs have rendered a service for which we are grateful; but their services are of importance only in so far as they make possible the dissemination and the assimilation of the ideas and the visions of thinkers and artists . . . If there were not Beethoven and Keats and Shakespeare, it would not matter if movable type and the electric light had ever been invented.

As for the men "who love to organize business projects"—well, they have their reward, haven't they? . . . They may love to organize things, but they do not, so far as we are informed, organize things for love . . . Compared with them, the inventors, we admit, are artists—they at least are devoted to an idea, if to only one . . . Not infrequently they become the victims of the men who undertake to market their ideas . . . It was not the man who invented the telephone who reaped the profits of it.

Yes, modern plumbing is very nice, when it works . . . As an apartment dweller, we wouldn't know about automatic furnaces, but they sound good . . . The fundamental idea of all these gadgets is grand—to release the human spirit for more important matters . . . The trouble is that so many human spirits, having been released, "just set" . . . If they think at all, it is of the modifications probable in next year's streamline models.

Probably the chief lack is a sense of humor . . . A man invents an electrical device or builds 15,000,000 motorcars, and the newspapers ask his opinion on the splitting of the atom or the position of racial minorities in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire . . . Moreover, these opinions are given, printed and read, with perfect solemnity . . . After all, the people probably get the heroes they deserve.

"Sweetly Toned"

Ninety-two Days, by Evelyn Waugh. London: Duckworth. 12s. 6d.

"I ALWAYS KNOW the character of any visitors by the visions I have of them," said the negroid Mr. Christie, whom Mr. Waugh met up-country during his 92-day journey through British Guiana. "Sometimes I see a pig or a jackal; often a ravaging tiger." In what form, Mr. Waugh naturally asked, had *he* appeared? And Mr. Christie politely replied, "As a sweetly toned harmonium."

Well, sweet is hardly the word for the writings of Mr. Waugh. He is distinctly an acid writer. "Harmonium" is unkind as a definition of a satirist whose early manner was saxophonic; but I am coming to the conclusion that the eccentric Mr. Christie was not far wrong. Scratch the surface of much sophistication and there is revealed a great deal of carefully repressed harmonium underneath. As for Mr Christie's "sweetly toned"—this book is a deep improvement on "Labels" and the book on Abyssinia in which farce and satire had become *farouche* in order to conceal a sentimental *malaise*. One got the impression that Mr. Waugh was angry not with Africa but with himself, that he longed to like something but was too "tied up" to do so; and although he was preëminent as an "amusing" writer, one felt the sort of embarrassment that comes when Mr. Noel Coward, for example, is under the delusion that he is exposing the evils of Society with a capital "S."

* * *

In "92 Days" Mr. Evelyn Waugh appears to be emerging from this phase. He matures. He even likes one or two people. And ennui is giving place to patient observation. He is slowly exchanging his little stock of sophistication for a pleasing collection of sympathies, prejudices, fusses, worries and patient determinations. The satirist still conducts him to "borderline cultures" where grotesque contrasts in development make vivid and obvious material, but that is natural and legitimate for his talent, although the choice is a further example of the traveler seeking abroad that which has conditioned him at home.

His course lay from Georgetown—a name to evoke romantic and delusive Irish pictures—inland through bush and savannah to the mission at Bon Success and on to Boa Vista, in Brazil. He hoped to get down to Manoas on the Amazon by boat, but he was obliged to give up the plan. Boa Vista—another name of false evocations—was the farthest south and the low-water mark of Mr. Waugh's melancholy; he returned to Georgetown by another route. Except for a few ranchers, diamond prospectors and missionaries, the white man is a rare visitor inland, and Mr. Waugh found himself confined to the company of Yeppo, his honest guide; Sinclair, the trouble-maker, but indispensable cook, and the conversation of a whole string of melancholy and almost sublime eccentrics. British Guiana, like all those places where the spaces are wide and open, is enlivened by the declamations of white and near-white men who may be strong but are rarely silent.

* * *

Traveling rough increased Mr. Waugh's respect for scenery and in his subdued fashion—for the influence of the obligation to "debunk" travel is strong in him—he gives a lucid and fascinating picture of places and people. He was not impressed by the nobility of the savage; on the other hand he protests that missionaries are not to blame for clothing natives against their will. Imitation of the white man is stronger, he thinks, than the missionary. He also disagrees with those who say the white man has corrupted the native by the introduction of alcohol. The native tribes he came across made primitive liquors of their own.

Altogether, although his interests had been aroused by his many diverting experiences, he was glad when his journey was over. And with a parting dig at the anthropologist, he was glad to forget the brown-paper taste of *farine*, and the shoe-leather flavor of *tasso*, the staple diet, and to return to Bath. Then from this eighteenth-century security, he could reflect with dry humor on the interesting unpleasantness and bizarre confusion of the world.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Soviet Literature

Time, Forward! by Valentine Kataev. Translated from Russian by Charles Malamuth. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50 net. London: (as "Forward, O Time!") 8s. 6d.

RUSSIA'S first Five Year Plan, especially on its industrial side, laid a heavy imprint upon Soviet literature and Soviet drama. For some time a new novel or play without a background of scaffolding, cement-pouring, masses of men concentrated on some big construction project, was almost as unthinkable as a Hollywood film without "love interest."

Many of these Five Year Plan works were quite worthless from the æsthetic standpoint, with improbable plots, palely standardized characters and huge doses of propaganda. Kataev's novel rises above these cruder defects and may well commend itself to English and American readers as one of the best examples of a prevalent new *genre* in Soviet literature. The author has already acquired a literary reputation through his play, "The Squaring of the Circle," one of the few really funny comedies written since the Revolution, and through his novel, "The Embezzlers," which has also been translated into English.

"Time, Forward!" is built round the largest of all recent Soviet enterprises, the huge Magnitogorsk iron and steel works. In a sense it has neither a beginning nor an end; we simply see various individuals connected with Magnitogorsk over a span of time. The big work of construction towers above the narrative; the *leitmotiv* is Stalin's phrase: "We cannot be backward any more", which the author echoes with his cry: "Never again shall we be Asia! Never! Never!"

Mr. Kataev has an almost journalistic quickness and vividness of descriptive response; and his novel abounds in sketches of the raw, pulsating, vital activity of the new plant. Especially effective are his accounts of the storm which beats down on the town and of the tremendous struggle of one brigade of workers to break the world's record for the mixing of concrete. And one occasionally gets a touch of bright color.

Somehow, though, "Time, Forward!" is a novel in which certain individual episodes impress the reader more than the work as a whole. A good deal of the narrative is jerky and disconnected. The author flits hastily from one character to another; there is no real organic link in the development of the story. Something of the spirit of chaotic disorder, so characteristic of Magnitogorsk, has found its way into the novel.

Modern Soviet literature is still relatively little known and little read abroad. Paradoxical as it may seem, Tolstoy, Turgeniev and Dostoevsky, writing about a social order that has passed away completely, are more comprehensible to the foreign reader than the Soviet author who endeavors to depict up-to-date reality. It is not merely a question of comparative literary ability. The Russian classical authors deal with universal emotions, with human dramas, triumphs and tragedies that are world-wide in their appeal. The appeal of the typical Soviet author is much more limited in the sense that he emphasizes institutional developments which are peculiar to the Soviet Union and which are not readily understood by the non-Soviet reader. It will be interesting to see whether the excellent translation of this vigorous, colorful Soviet novel will help to break down the wall of noncomprehension which up to this time has stood in the way of a widespread acquaintance with the new Soviet literature abroad.

W. H. C.

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Professor Dewey Frees Art of Its Formulas

Art as Experience, by John Dewey. New York: Milton, Balch. $3.50.

IT IS ONE of the ironies of education that one is likely to acquire, in the process of becoming acquainted with æsthetic traditions, a considerable supercargo of formulas—dogmatic opinions arrived at by thinkers or compilers working in the past on the basis of art and philosophic fashions of their times. Only when these formulas are reëxamined by one who has a working consciousness of the modes and meaning of expression are the lasting elements in art made available today for the seeker. It is this sort of service that Dr. Dewey has performed in this freshly-thought-out book.

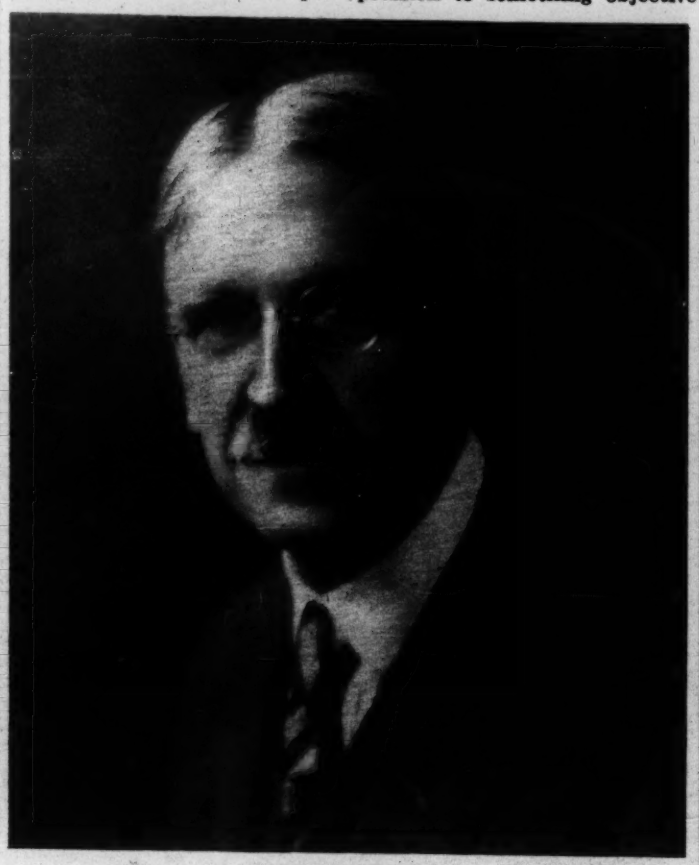
He sets his discussion on this hospitable platform: A work of art is not a building, book, painting, statue, existing apart from human experience, since "the actual work of art is what the product does with and in experience . . ." Applying this vital viewpoint to criticism, he remarks: "It is much easier to 'tell' people what they should believe than to discriminate and unify. An audience that is itself habituated to being told, rather than schooled in thoughtful inquiry, likes to be told." That remark reaches beyond criticism to include in its challenge many sorts of writing. In the field of current events, for example, it is a province of writing to give the reader materials for thought, yet it is possible to buy weekly magazines that not only do most of the purchaser's reading for him but much of his thinking to boot.

In his chapter on "Criticism and Perception," Dr. Dewey has this to say about judicial criticism: "Judicial decisions can be made only on the basis of general rules supposed to be applicable to all cases. Reynolds attempted to make out the Umbrian and Roman painters to be "standard" and denied place to the "wild, capricious, extravagant and fantastic" inventions of Tintoretto, one of a long line of blunders that have been made by judicial criticism. A fallacy that is always involved in judicial criticism is a confusion of a particular technique with æsthetic form."

* * *

The rules of judicial critics in applying to everything in general apply to nothing in particular. Such rules are of no use in measuring the masters, who are "masters precisely because they do not follow either models or rules but subdue both of these things to serve enlargement of personal experience." Even "the best of judicial criticism is unable to cope with the emergence of new modes of life—of experiences that demand new modes of expression." Art that is vital tends to bring "something new in human experience, some new mode of interaction of the live creature with his surroundings, and hence the realization of powers previously cramped or inert."

Impressionistic criticism at its fullest implies something helpful to the reader, for "even if the one who communicates his impression confines his exposition . . . to grounds that lie in his own temperament and personal history, taking the reader frankly into his confidence, he still goes beyond the bare impression to something objective to it." Since criticism implies judgment, the critic "will lay more emphasis upon the objective traits that sustain his judgment than upon values in the sense of excellent or poor." "But such criteria are not rules or prescriptions. They are the result of an endeavor to find out what a work of art is as an experience; the kind of experience which constitutes it."



JOHN DEWEY

Dr. Dewey adds the caution that "unless affection is informed with insight that is the product of a rich and full experience, judgment will be one-sided or not rise above the level of gushy sentimentalism." The critic is to seize, in the work under discussion, some strain or strand that is actually there, and bring it forth with such clearness that the reader has a new clue and guide in his own experience. An extreme form of the reductive fallacy in criticism exists when works of art are "explained" or "interpreted" on the basis of factors that are incidentally within them. For a work of art is to be accepted as a whole and the element isolated as a means of imparting the quality of the whole must be characteristic of the whole.

* * *

What is needed in an age in which art has become separated from the general life is, as Dr. Dewey puts it, a restoration of the "continuity between the refined and intensified forms of experience that are works of art and the everyday events, doings and sufferings that are universally recognized to constitute experience." Were this understood and accomplished in part there would be less said about the "use of leisure," as if a man's life were compartmented, and he lived abundantly only when he was not at work. Such an emphasis—and it has been made often in the past year—indicates a shallow attitude toward work itself. People who hold to such a view would be astonished at the gamut of toil in which workers who bring some sort of appreciation to the æsthetic content of what they are doing find satisfaction. In the days of hand-set type we knew a workman who found pleasure all day long in spacing the words of a line evenly. Next to him stood a typesetter to whom work was drudgery, who was indifferent to spacing other than the quickest way to fill the line, and who watched the clock with groans for the release that leisure meant to him.

* * *

There can be no vital separation of art from experience if the inherent intent of art is to be fulfilled. Art-for-art's-sake cults have robbed the man in the street of his heritage and made him suspicious of the very word æsthetics. The hiding away in museums of the works of genius has fostered these suspicions. If he but knew it, the common man's experience constantly overlaps æsthetic interests, and he has but to become aware of this impingement to begin to realize with increasing richness the possibilities of each day's adventure in living. Even in his selection of the morning's cravat he starts the day with an æsthetic choice.

E. C. S.

Babbitt, Made and Remade

The Story of a Country Boy, by Dawn Powell. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

DAWN POWELL'S Chris Bennett, in "The Story of a Country Boy," was a self-made man. He rose rapidly, by force of his thoroughness and clear vision, and by a combination of circumstances, from a $15-a-week job to affluence. He was just Chris Bennett from a farm in Bennetsville Corners, and at 36 he was Christopher Bennett, general manager of the Balding Company.

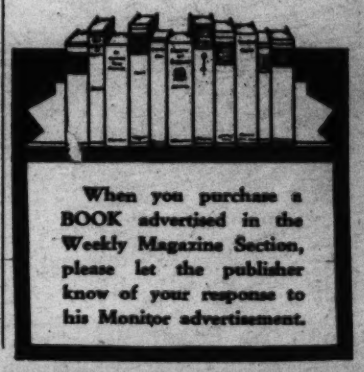
For several years, being Balding's general manager was only a stop-gap until he could go back and help Dad run the farm. His wife Joy felt the same way; she always felt as Chris did.

Little by little the city, the flattery of those who wanted something from him, the desire to be a good fellow changed him. The sharp and simple convictions and prejudices that he brought from the farm became blurred. He got so that he could see two sides to a question, then four, then eight, and after a while decisions were impossible.

His disintegration grew more rapid afer he fell in love with Madeleine. She was his wife's dearest friend, and she wanted the best for both Chris and pretty little Joy; but she seemed to be the only person who could give Chris the encouragement he needed in his bewilderment. Yet the more he turned to Madeleine, the more divided he felt, the more divided he was, the less he was himself.

When economic depression hit the Balding factories Chris was no longer necessary to them. Bad habits had impaired his ability, expensive living made him strained and anxious. So he came back to the farm; not because he wanted to, but because he had to.

Miss Powell has written so convincingly that one hardly thinks either of the author or of the method, but is carried along from page to page, engrossed in her quiet, sympathetic but relentless portrayal of a simple man who was caught in the toils of too sudden prosperity, so wasted away within that depression found him little more than a crumbling shell, but with stuff enough still left in him to begin life again on his native soil.



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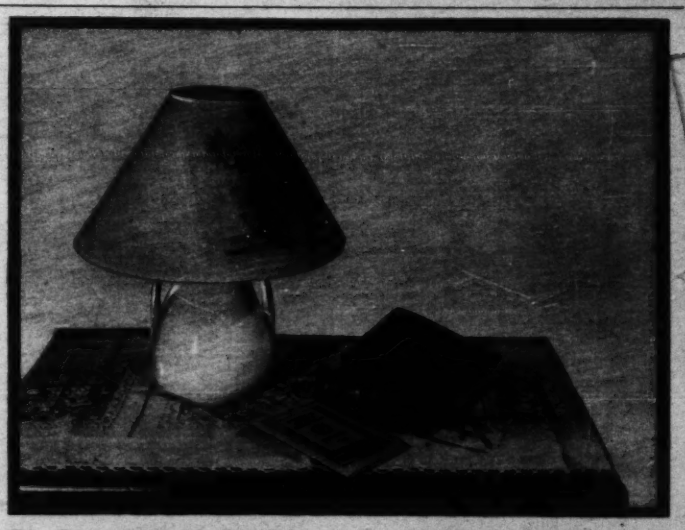

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World's Shipping

Steady improvement in the world shipping situation is indicated in a report issued by the transportation division of the United States Department of Commerce.

The report shows that the gross tons of shipping laid up in the principal maritime countries of the world on Jan. 1, 1933, were reduced by 3,809,000 gross tons at the opening of the current year.

Although this reduction is in some measure the result of scrapping, the ratio of which is indeterminable at this time, it is declared that most of the reduction in the United States is attributable to reëmployment.

Idle steam and motor shipping of the United States on Jan. 1, 1934, including Shipping Board and privately-owned vessels, totaled 2,819,000 gross tons, compared with 3,243,000 tons on July 1, 1933, and 3,588,000 tons on Jan. 1, 1933. The corresponding figures for Great Britain and Ireland were, respectively, 2,045,000, 3,207,000 and 3,096,000 gross tons; for France 831,000, 940,000 and 931,000 tons; for Germany, 523,000, 703,000 and 1,103,000 tons; for Norway, 448,000, 743,000 and 635,000 tons; for Italy, 441,000, 512,000 and 619,000 tons.

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AERIAL VIEW OF THE DOCKS AT SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

New Dutch Tariffs

Power to modify the Netherlands' tariffs by Royal Decree is being sought by Dr. Hendrik Colijn, the Prime Minister. A bill is before Parliament to give the Government power to alter the duties, subject only to ultimate ratification by Parliament.

In an explanatory memorandum, it is pointed out that the Netherlands' tariffs are fiscal. Nevertheless the tariffs are being drawn more and more into the atmosphere of trade negotiations with other countries. The possibility of lowering or raising tariff rates at any moment might facilitate trade negotiations.

Moreover, the new powers for the Government, which it is said will be used most sparingly, would make it possible to raise the tariffs on certain products at any moment, should the existence of a Dutch industry become severely endangered by some sudden loss of foreign markets as a result of foreign tariffs.

In all such circumstances, it is urged, speedy action is often needed and even the mere possibility of such an immediate tariff rise is deemed valuable, as this might induce foreign countries to abandon contemplated measures which would harm Netherlands' industry. The validity of these emergency measures is put at one year.

British Trade Notes

The competition which British textiles are encountering in foreign markets has again brought to the fore various plans for the reorganization of the Lancashire cotton industry, according to a report from Mr. Alfred R. Thomson, United States Consul at Manchester, Eng., made public by the United States Department of Commerce.

The British automobile industry has notably strengthened its position during the last 18 months both in domestic and foreign markets, according to Mr. George A. Makinson, United States Consul at Birmingham.

Recent negotiations between representatives of the British Indian and Japanese Governments have resulted in the conclusion of an agreement providing for specific quotas on imports of cotton piece goods from Japan to former lower import duties in return for definite Japanese imports of British Indian cotton, effective after the exchange of early ratifications at London, the agreement to remain in force until March 31, 1937.

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Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

SIR EVELYN WRENCH is well known for his work in the cause of international amity, especially among the English-speaking peoples. The first volume of his autobiography has recently been published in England under the title, "Uphill." He has always maintained that it is possible to be both a good patriot and a good internationalist, and was delighted to learn, following a radiocast, that 7761 of his listeners agreed with him on this point, while only 154 expressed dissent.

O. H. is an author and dramatist who prefers to remain anonymous.

PANAYIOTIS E. TSALDARIS, before he became Prime Minister of Greece, had served both as Minister of Justice and Minister of the Interior. He was educated at the Universities of Göttingen, Athens, Leipzig, Berlin and Paris.

VOLNEY D. HURD is City Editor of the Monitor, and an expert on radio.

MAJ. EYRE SANDFORD CARTER is an Oxford University man who, after serving in the army and the Egyptian civil service, is now engaged in social service work.

ELIZABETH WALKER is a Chicago journalist who has had considerable experience in the Far East and the South Seas. She is the author of "Hawaii and the South Seas: A Guide Book."

SISLEY HUDDLESTON, after living among American expatriates for many years, has just concluded a visit to the United States to see what happens to them when they come home. The experience nearly made him an expatriate.

TAIT MCKENZIE, a native of Ontario, lives in Philadelphia. His work is widely known and exhibited in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and elsewhere. Dr. McKenzie was a professor and director of the department of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania until 1931.

E. C. SHERBURNE is the Monitor's art and dramatic editor.

W. C. CHAMBERLIN recently left Russia after 10 years as the Monitor's correspondent in Moscow.

. . Expatriates

(Continued from Page 7)

British who have found French jobs, married French women, are paid in French money, and are virtually French. They can, for the most part, struggle on. It is the small rentier, the "remittance man," the pensioned people, the residents with a little competence, who have been compelled to tighten their belts, notch by notch, and at last to give up a losing fight. Sadly they quit European shores, and try to resume life in their own country which has become foreign to them . . .

Paris, above all, is being de-Americanized. For it was the most American of cities outside America. It was for a few years almost given over to the American. If it contained a few million French folk, they made themselves as inconspicuous as possible, and realized that Paris had been annexed by the United States, and that its invasion was complete. The chief language heard in the bright-lit quarters was English . . .

Rubberneck cars . . . shoe shine parlors . . . cereal foods served in public on café terraces . . . ice water in the hotels (the greatest novelty of all!) . . . the Saturday Evening Post on sale in the Kiosks . . . fashion houses which catered exclusively for American women . . . American automobiles . . . American entertainers crooning the songs of Broadway . . . American hostesses around whom rallied a kaleidoscopic social world . . . in the cinemas American pictures . . . in the theaters American musical comedies . . . in the restaurants American jazz bands . . . in the streets American skyscrapers . . . and local editions of the American newspapers bringing up-to-date information about stocks and baseball . . .

Montmartre was early discovered and taken possession of by America. The quarter around the Opéra and the rue de la Paix was called the Pays du Dollar—the Country of the Dollar. The Place de la Concorde and the Champs-Elysées were filled with American hotels, American luxury shops, American establishments of all kinds. Finally Montparnasse was raided and developed from a little artists' village, as it was when I went to live there, into an American caravanserai.

There are few American celebrities in the theater, in literature, in the movies, in the arts, whom I have not seen at one time or another on the sidewalks of Montparnasse; and the number of nondescript Americans who have sat under the striped awnings is uncountable. Through the streets rolled the cars of American sightseers, a man with a megaphone pointing out the places of interest to the tourists.

But now there is a slump. The successive waves of Americans which beat upon the French capital have subsided. No longer is there a new boatload every day. The movement toward French shores has practically ceased, and the hotel and restaurant keepers, the dressmakers, the entertainers, and the purveyors of luxury have been badly hit. Moreover, the Americans in France had their churches, their library, their clubs, their lawyers, their scholastic institutions, their art schools, their musical Conservatoire, their Chamber of Commerce, their banks, all of which flourished. Now they must be rebuilt on new foundations . . .

Well, it may turn out to be all to the good that Paris is being de-Americanized. It was in real danger of losing its individuality, of being transformed into a city which was anything but French. Particularly did the sort of amusement provided for foreigners hurt the reputation of Paris. It was not meant for the French—at any rate not for characteristic Frenchmen, who are sober, industrious, simple in tastes, and thrifty. There was a bustle and excitement, a hectic pleasure-seeking, that were exotic and were regarded with dislike by the French bourgeoisie. Of course many of the visitors for whom these things were provided were not typical either.

There is another aspect of this de-Americanization of Paris and other European towns. I try to follow in imagination the wanderer who, after many years' absence, returns to the United States. Is he not a stranger at home? Does he not find unlooked-for changes? How is he going to accommodate himself to American life again? For it is very different from European life. The manners are different, the very food is different; the outlook is different, and the way of speech is different. There are things that please by contrast and things that shock. It is not easy to fall into new habits and to abandon the habits of many years . . .

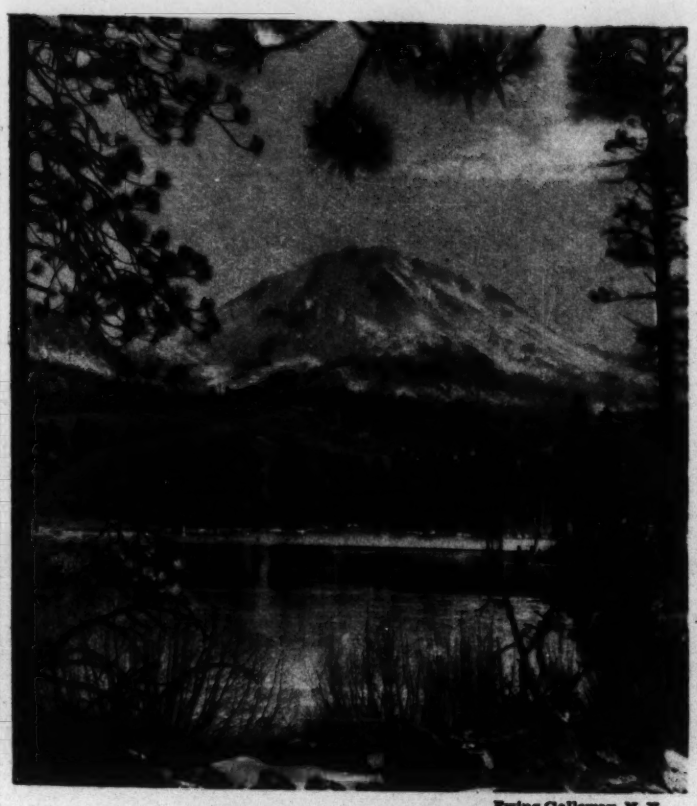
In the United States I asked a number of the returned expatriates, the Prodigal Sons who have gone home again, how they like America. They were nearly always enthusiastic. They admitted that they could not immediately attune themselves to American living, but they were glad they had been obliged to come back.

"Had there been no upheaval," said one, "I should have remained an expatriate always, ignoring America. I did not know there was so much to admire, so much to interest, in the United States. It is all fresh to me, and it is delightful. I feel I should have missed a lot had I not been driven from Europe. Like Columbus, I've discovered America. It's a great country!"

The expatriate who has had hard words for America takes it all back. He is not sorry that circumstances have altered. He was not aware that he was a citizen of such an extraordinary country. Suddenly he has become a booster instead of a knocker. The expatriate is a super-patriot.

The decline and fall of the expatriate is being followed by the rise and recognition of the new United States.

On the gangplank stands the sojourner in other lands, and with a sweeping hand wave cries, at last: "Home, Alfred, home!"



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London vs. Hollywood

A plan to prevent Hollywood from taking the most prominent young English players was recently outlined here by Mr. Basil Dean, theatrical and film producer. Mr. Dean intends to run the Cambridge Theatre, London, in conjunction with the Ealing (London) Studios of Associated Talking Pictures, Ltd.

He is to build up a band of stage players and young authors whose work he will present at the Cambridge, and then transfer to the screen, the same casts appearing in both classes of production. In this way he hopes to insure continuity of employment for his players, which will enable them to withstand the temptation of Hollywood offers.

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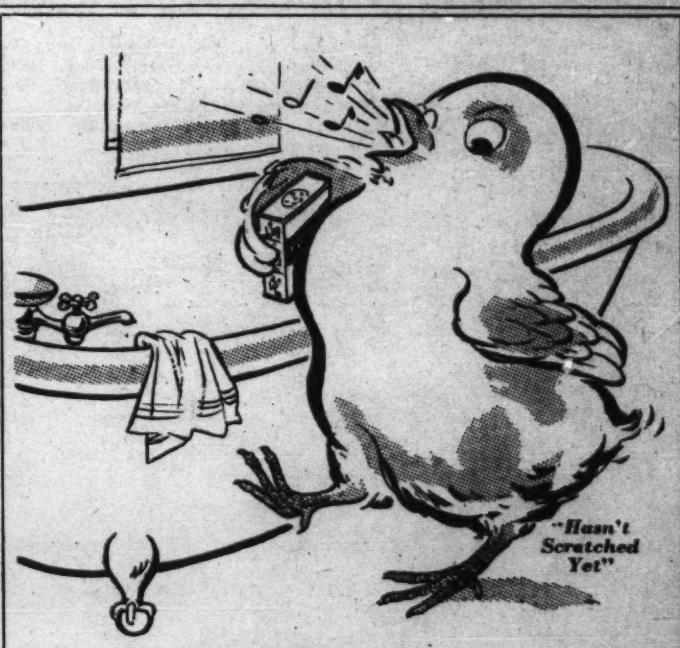

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Indian Bill . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

May I mention in connection with the article that appeared in the Magazine Section of the Monitor, April 11, on the new Indian bill, that there are three instances where such a plan as John Collier advocates in the Wheeler-Howard bill already exists and has worked out to the satisfaction of both Indians and near-by whites! These three groups I have in mind, and there may be more, are far apart as distance and characteristics go.

First come the age-old Pueblos in the Southwest where Indians remain unchanged during the changing policies of the Indian Bureau and continue placidly with their tribal government.

Then on Indian Island opposite Old Town, Maine, there live 500 Penobscot Indians, who, under the watchful and kindly eye of the State of Maine, have their community government. There they speak Indian and keep up both their ceremonies and their ancient art of basket making. At the same time any aspiring Penobscot boy or girl may attend school at Old Town, and both Penobscots and whites are content.

The third Indian community of which I am thinking is far away in southern Alberta at Gleichen, where 750 proud Blackfeet govern themselves under the beneficent care of the Dominion, but so kindly is its supervision that the Blackfeet have come to feel that the Dominion is their friend. Here, though, the Blackfeet are aided by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police whose duty it is to see that no one remains on the Reserve that has no legitimate business.

For those who oppose the bill on the ground that in the past, with the Federal Government's protection, the exploiter has had an easy task and with that protection removed he should make a good living off the Indian, may I suggest that these opponents seek to establish a federal officer on each reservation, one whose duties shall be similar to those of the Royal Canadian Policemen, then the exploiters will cease to exploit.

That would cause future Indian communities, established under the sponsorship of the new bill, to look upon the Federal Government as a real friend, a possibility rather than an improbability. Why not try it!

TA-DE-WIN.

Roxbury, Mass.

♪ ♪ ♪

Youth and Crime . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Mr. Bliss Knapp's article on crime and education in the Magazine Section of April 4 is a powerful challenge to teachers and educational leaders. These public servants do, indeed, as he so well says, need to drop their ideas of limitation, in order to see the spiritual possibilities inherent in their pupils and students.

Mr. Knapp indicates the need which lively boys have for a "gallery" of their fellows, in which to develop and exercise their talents, and for the overcoming of fears in the performance of good deeds. The all-sitting-still school program, with static docility at a premium, is too often a mere invitation to an active boy to "kick over the traces and run away." When schools and teachers will admit the high educational values in bringing into the school a great variety of life activities, and when some of the more skillful teachers are made over into counselors to guide the pupils in these activities, we shall come nearer to achieving the true disciplines which Mr. Knapp advocates.

Just now educators and psychologists are too much concerned with the highly technical aspects of their task and not enough with its wisdom and morale. They must soon see, if they are true to the high possibilities of their work, that the God-given abilities of boys and girls are not limited to the "reactions" of the flesh, but are inclusive of "every good work."

PROF. JOHN M. BREWER,
Graduate School of Education,
Harvard University.
Cambridge, Mass.

♪ ♪ ♪

League of Nations . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

What is one's "own business" in the broadest and most humane sense? A letter from Mrs. Gertrude K. Fullaway in a recent issue of the Magazine Section raises this interesting and vital question. Her argument that the United States, in joining the League of Nations, would render itself liable to the "dire effects of minding other nations' business," is a direct challenge along this line and deserves an answer.

Or rather the answer has already been given. For surely wherever the ideals of Christianity are professed, either by individuals, communities, or nations, the Master's parable given centuries ago is the only and sufficient answer.

To the lawyer desiring to "justify himself" who asked "and who is my neighbor?" Jesus told the Samaritan, thus disposing for all time of the narrow view that one's "business" concerns only those of one's own neighborhood, race or religion. The man who "fell among thieves" was of another race, another faith, from the Samaritan. The priest and Levite unhesitatingly decided that he was not their "business," but the Good Samaritan, large-hearted and sensitive to human need, decided otherwise.

The "business" of man or nation must eventually depend on their vision and brotherly love. It is only too evident that the nation which, through motives of self-interest, stands aside when others are striving for a great human ideal, cannot easily conceal its poverty in these essentials.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, whose counsel on the subject of minding one's own business is quoted by your correspondent, loved humanity too much to be other than the Good Samaritan, sharing with the whole world her great discovery. Her "business" was a world-wide one, though she was too wise to attempt to interfere with the work of others, to mind their business, or do it for them, or to press her ministrations upon those who were unwilling to receive them.

A. B. D.

Boston, Mass.

Keystone

SPRINGTIME IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

View of a Charming Woodland Area—Jack Frost Disappears Up the Roadway—The Birches Murmur Their Approval—The First Faint Tinges of Green Appear and Even the Stone Walls Reflect the Gladsome Tidings as They Invite One to Linger Awhile.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article "Let's Join the League of Nations," (in Magazine Section of March 21) interested me very much. I particularly liked the keynote in the emphasis on this as a constructive act of faith. Our own country was founded on such an act, and with as many and as serious obstacles to impede its success, or even to prevent it, has yet survived and achieved an untold good. Certainly, too, its founders were not visionaries but men of practical insight and sober thought, who saw only one road open to the solution of their problems, that of democratic, united effort.

Today on an enlarged scale we face the same problems, economic, political, and social, and we need the same courage and faith, and I too would like to say, "Let's join the League of Nations."

If it does nothing more than bring diplomatic leaders together in an orderly way while discussing problems, the League will accomplish as much for us as for other nations, beside which our presence as a responsible member will carry far more weight than does the present awkward position as an interested outsider.

It was my privilege for some eight years to know well a changing group of foreign university students, representing every section of the world. Later I had the opportunity to attend a student conference in Germany, and to visit the League. Perhaps even more than the visit to Geneva I value those contacts with students in which argument, disagreement, and even severe criticism as well as agreement all served to enrich our understanding and to establish in us a fundamental harmony of purpose, and firmness of friendship which neither time nor space can destroy. We learned that each had something to contribute and all had much to learn, and we came to see that the world is an interdependent unit. It is that experience which I crave for the statesmen who lead our country.

The experiences of more recent years among many classes and groups of people have only served to emphasize for me how intimately are all parts of the world related. . . .

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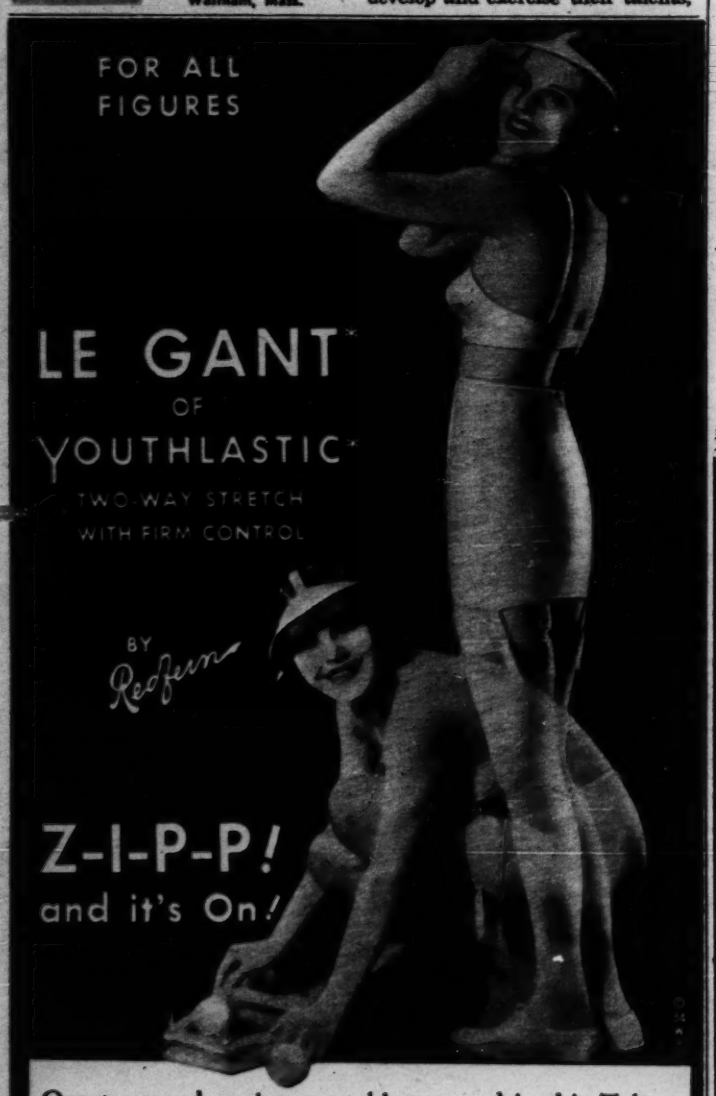

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. . Signposts

(Continued from Page 5)

generally regarded as the polar opposite of Communism, we shall find in it one essential feature which is precisely the same, namely, domination and dictatorship. The Fascist motto is "Responsibility, hierarchy, and discipline." This statement is taken from "The Universal Aspects of Fascism," by J. S. Barnes, who secured for his book a foreword by Signor Mussolini.

Fascist philosophy can be summed up in the one word "Authority." Although Fascism, at least in Italy, admits that authority is ultimately derived from God, it claims that it is exercised by the head of the state through a political hierarchy. In other words, God does not speak directly to each one of His children, but appoints a vice-regent on earth for political purposes.

The inevitable effect of this is to set up a dictator who says to the individual, "I know what is best for everybody, including you: and you do not and cannot know what is best for yourself. Therefore, I, through my officers, will manage your affairs for you, and all you have to do is to obey orders." Authoritarian religion says very much the same thing, and it is noteworthy that dictatorships have sprung up in the last 12 years in just those countries where authoritarianism is most prevalent — Italy, Poland, Bavaria (for Munich was Herr Hitler's original headquarters) and now Austria.

Two other symptoms of Fascism are not without significance. The first is its invariable insistence on tradition, an attitude of mind which looks for its inspiration back to the often deceptive glories of past human history, instead of to the eternal and ever-present Christ-ideal. The second point, partly an outcome of the first, is the denial of equality to women in principle and in practice, and their relegation to an inferior status.

The proverbial expression that extremes meet is illustrated by the similarity of methods advocated and employed by Communists and Fascists, wherever found. Both insist on the inevitability of hatred and opposition and the consequent necessity to use brutality and force, and the effect of that belief is seen in the growth of "private armies" not only on the continent of Europe but also in the not uncongenial atmosphere of Southern Ireland, and even in democratic England, if Sir Oswald Mosley's armored cars are to be taken as at all significant. Another plank common to both of these political platforms is the inculcation of party dogma by the most insistent propaganda, coupled with a determination to suppress any contrary expression of opinion.

The materialistic outlook of Communism again finds its counterpart in the economic basis of the structure of the "corporative state" of which Italy has given the first example, or in the racial doctrine of "blood and soil" to which Dr. Müller, the Reich Primate, alluded when, on the occasion of the investiture of a German Christian bishop, he is reported to have said that formerly he had never realized what potent forces there were in the soil, in the dead earth, and that only when this was realized did it become clear how necessary it was for a people to keep their blood pure.

Those who are inclined to see in Fascism a bulwark against Communism might well ask themselves whether the methods of Fascism in action do not prove its origin to be, like that of Communism, in those despotic tendencies which seem to manifest themselves in human thought whenever it is not consciously related to the Divine Mind; whether dictatorship and force will not inevitably seek to perpetuate themselves in further dictatorship and war; and whether this is not too heavy a price to pay for the superficial restoration of order and self-respect and for the apparent unification of political thought which generally accompanies the installation of Fascism.

In analyzing Communism and Fascism as systems of thought, the impartial observer will be alert to welcome whatever of good there is to be found in the political programs put forward in various countries which have accepted their rule. But he will also be inclined to the conclusion that whatever is constructive in these policies is derived, as all good is ultimately derived, not from the human mind, but from the fact that God's love for His children is ever operative, though mankind acknowledge it not.

It must not be forgotten that both Communism and Fascism are justified by their supporters on the ground that Democracy has failed. It might, however, be said of Democracy, as has been said in reply to a similar taunt against Christianity itself, that so far from having failed, it has not yet been properly tried.

What has failed in Democracy as hitherto exemplified is just what will cause the failure of any system regarded merely as a system, namely, reliance on the human mind and on a false sense of personality. The doctrinaire democrats of the early years of the French Revolution, absorbed in the intellectual pastime of framing a theoretically perfect Constitution and in trying to "make people good by Act of Parliament," paved the way for the dictatorship first of the proletariat and later of Napoleon. So today, democratic countries are learning that the mere provision of the machinery of representative government and of a purely intellectual education for their citizens is not enough.

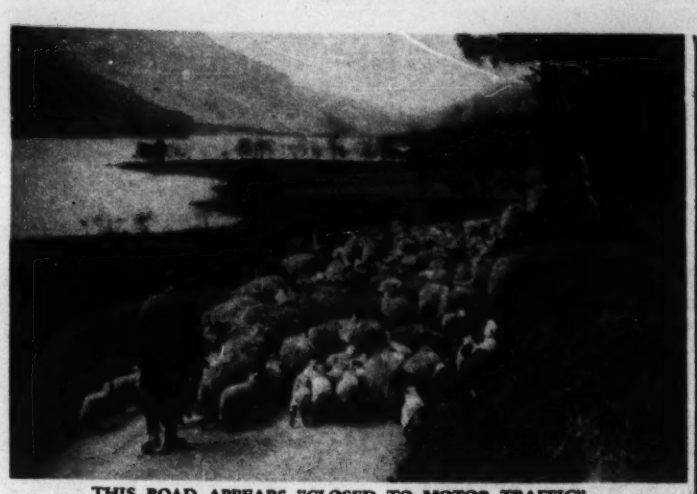
More is required than a formal rejection of dictatorship, such as was recently pronounced by the executive body of the British Labor Party. Democracy, if it is to work effectively and to resist successfully the brutal onslaughts or the mesmeric counter-attractions of what may on the surface appear to be more efficient systems, must be imbued with the spirit of the Golden Rule.

Though as firm as ever in its devotion to the liberty of the individual, Democracy — challenged by its political rivals—is now learning to give up the notion that liberty may include the right to obstruct one's neighbor or society at large. Thus, before relinquishing the Presidency of the United States, Mr. Herbert Hoover reminded an audience that mankind had largely turned away from the notion of "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost" and was even progressing out of the doctrine, "live and let live" to the higher gospel of "live and help the other fellow to live."

So, too, President Roosevelt based the National Recovery Administration on the axiom that the community had the right to restrain the individual who thinks himself free to put self-interest above the general good. What are these but modern applications of the central teaching of the Sermon on the Mount? Do they not imply that man's relationship with man depends on a correct view of his relationship with God?

When this higher, truer sense of relationship is generally accepted, humanity will be in less danger of repeating the mistake of the children of Israel, who went with an insistent cry to Samuel, "Nay, but we will have a King over us." They had to discover, through bitter experience of human domination, that he had been right in warning them against the consequences of a demand which implied not so much a change in a human method of government as a rejection of divine guidance in human affairs. But the lesson is not yet learned, and in every country and in every department of life, those who are unwilling or apparently unable to do their own thinking always ask for a "leader."

Those, however, who are more alert to their individual responsibility are persuaded that good government is not inconsistent with self-government, and that both are attained, in small affairs as well as great, only by accepting the spiritual reign of the kingdom of heaven which is "within" us, and by following the lead of Him who said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life."



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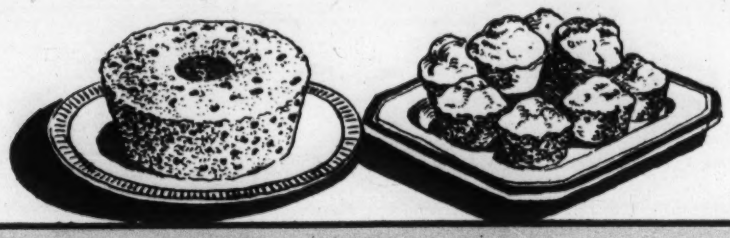

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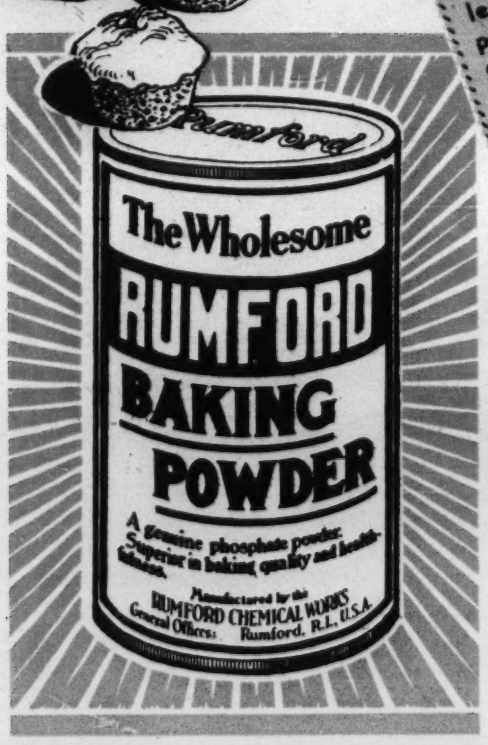

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